

JPRS 76498

25 September 1980

# **Latin America Report**

No. 2193



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets ( ) are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

25 September 1980

## LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2193

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

- Argentine Ambassador on Bolivian Relations With Church, U.S.  
(NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, 13 Sep 80)..... 1

## ARGENTINA

- Reportage on Agricultural Developments, Trends  
(Various sources, various dates)..... 2

'Negative Conditions' Scored  
Agricultural Trends Cited  
Corn Crop Declines  
Farm Equipment Manufacturer Problems

## Briefs

- Police Raid Peronist Dinner 10  
Maidana's Arrest Denounced 10

## BOLIVIA

- Further Reportage on Military Drug Connection  
(Various sources, various dates)..... 11

Cocaine Threat to United States, by Gregorio Selser  
Bolivian Connection  
Possible U.S. Measures, by Gregorio Selser  
Cocaine, Bolivian Regime, Editorial

## BRAZIL

- Cabinet Reshuffle Said To Be in Offing  
(VEJA, 13 Aug 80)..... 22

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Planning Minister Seeks Financing in FRG<br>(William Weack; JORNAL DO BRASIL, 9 Sep 80)..... | 26 |
|--|----|

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Sao Paulo Governor Maluf Interviewed<br>(Paulo Maluf Interview; VEJA, 13 Aug 80)..... | 27 |
|---|----|

#### Briefs

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Bomb Explodes in Restaurant       | 35 |
| British General Arrives           | 35 |
| Church Officials to Vatican       | 35 |
| Industrial Power Consumption      | 35 |
| Petrobras Industrial Fuel Studies | 35 |

#### CHILE

#### Briefs

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Spanish Cortes Condemns Plebiscite | 37 |
| Chileans Expelled From Argentina   | 37 |

#### COSTA RICA

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Businessmen Create Committee for Defense of Democracy<br>(Various sources, 22, 24 Aug 80)..... | 38 |
|--|----|

Goals Defined  
Democratic Values Defended, Editorial

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Head of Leftist Coalition Discusses Regional, Local Issues<br>(Rodrigo Gutierrez Interview; LA REPUBLICA,<br>27 Aug 80)..... | 43 |
|--|----|

#### CUBA

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Commentary Denounces U.S. Intervention in Central America<br>(Havana International Service, 15 Sep 80)..... | 48 |
|---|----|

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Dorticos Closes Matanzas Party Meeting<br>(Havana Domestic Service, 15 Sep 80)..... | 49 |
|---|----|

|   |    |
|---|----|
| New Inventory Control Regulation Issued<br>(GRANMA, 15 Aug 80)..... | 50 |
|---|----|

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Importance of Fulfilling Duty in FAR Noted<br>(Mario Rodriguez; VERDE OLIVO, 3 Aug 80)..... | 59 |
|---|----|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| National Air Traffic Control Center Described<br>(JUVENTUD TECNICA, Apr 80)..... | 64 |
|--|----|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| New Fishing Vessel Being Built in Local Shipyard<br>(MAR Y PESCA, Jul 80)..... | 66 |
|--|----|



|   |    |
|---|----|
| Pinar Civil Defense Chief Notes Economic, Social Works<br>(VERDE OLIVO, 10 Aug 80)..... | 68 |
|---|----|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Barahona Discusses Foreign Aid, Repression in Guatemala<br>(Havana Domestic Service, 11 Sep 80)..... | 72 |
|--|----|

#### Briefs

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Malagasy Delegation                  | 74 |
| Port Workers Efficiency              | 74 |
| Jose Marti Brigade                   | 74 |
| Culture Week in Czechoslovakia       | 75 |
| OCLAE Statement on Chile             | 75 |
| Almeida Attends Ethiopian Reception  | 75 |
| Machado Ventura Closes Party Meeting | 75 |
| Publishing Cooperation With Poland   | 76 |
| Journalist's Death                   | 76 |
| Death of Moca's Brother              | 76 |
| Lawyers Union Leadership             | 76 |
| Railways Cooperation Meeting         | 76 |
| DAAFAR Party Meeting                 | 76 |
| Transportation Workers Meeting       | 77 |
| New Justice Vice Minister            | 77 |
| Belgian Senators                     | 77 |

#### EL SALVADOR

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Newspaper Editor Criticizes Agrarian, Banking Reforms<br>(EL NUEVO DIARIO, 25 Aug 80)..... | 78 |
|--|----|

#### NICARAGUA

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Country's Decision To Postpone Elections Scored<br>(Various sources, 25, 27 Aug 80)..... | 82 |
|--|----|

Hypocrisy of Leaders  
Future Soviet-Style Dictatorship

|  |    |
|--|----|
| PCD, MIN Criticize FSLN Decision on Elections<br>(LA PRENSA, various dates)..... | 86 |
|--|----|

End of Pluralism Feared  
Acts of Demagogy Predicted

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Religious Groups Evaluate Participation in Literacy<br>Campaign<br>(Various sources, 31 Aug 80)..... | 90 |
|--|----|

Commander Nunez' Speech, by Carlos Nunez T.  
Nuns Relate Experiences  
Marxist Opposition Encountered

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR ON BOLIVIAN RELATIONS WITH CHURCH, U.S.

PY151910 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1526 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (NA)--Brig Jose Maria Romero, Argentine Ambassador to Bolivia, stated today that he believes the relations between the Catholic Church and the Bolivian Government will "be clarified" because "prudence" prevails within "the two parties." He also said he believes that once "the changes" which prove "the consolidation of President Garcia Meza's government" take place, "the United States will have to recognize the Bolivian Government or strengthen its relations with it." Romero made these statements just before returning to La Paz after spending a week in Buenos Aires to brief the foreign ministry on his mission.

He reiterated that the current situation in Bolivia "is totally calm" and that the "armed forces have full control" of the country since they ousted constitutional President Lidia Cueiler. The ambassador also pointed out that "there has been no report on violations of human rights" under the government of Garcia Meza, which is one of the reasons that moved the Argentine Government to recognize it.

Asked about the criticism and denunciations the Bolivian Church has made against Garcia Meza's regime, Romero said he had learned about them "through the foreign media and admitted that relations between the church and government had been very difficult in the first stage," but he believes they will "be clarified" in the future.

Regarding future relations between Bolivia and the United States, he also believes they will improve as Garcia Meza's government strengthens.

CSO: 3010

## ARGENTINA

### REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS, TRENDS

#### 'Negative Conditions' Scored

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 12

[text] Santa Fe (NA)--The president of the Argentine Rural Confederation (CRA), Jorge Aguado, complained that many economic sectors "are trying to pull themselves up on the basis of the agricultural sector's just demands," describing that objective as "unspeakable."

Aguado spoke in Rafaela, some 80 kilometers from here, at the opening of the 74th National Livestock, Agriculture and Industry Fair and the 60th Milch Cow Competition, which brought in producers from all over the province.

The rural leader underscored "the difficult situation that the agricultural and livestock sector is going through," but he said that we must not forget "the situation that prevailed from 1973 to 1976, in order to draw comparisons that will enable us to define and clarify our judgments."

Aguado justified "the goals that the National Reorganization Process has established to give the country the order and prosperity that we all require."

The agricultural and livestock sector initially received a positive response from economic authorities, in the form of the continued state marketing fees and differential exchange rates, he stated.

#### Negative Conditions

He went on to say that after the sector received this positive response, which was reflected in the results from 1977 and half of 1978, it is now facing "negative conditions."

He recalled that in 1977 the country recorded its largest crop area, [sic] 21,400 hectares, with prices bouncing back in 1977 and part of 1978 from their 1976 levels, which were negative.

### Inability To Reinvest

Aguado pointed out a series of difficulties that "have made the agricultural and livestock sector obviously incapable of reinvesting or reoutfitting itself." He cited as an example that 12,100 tractors were purchased during the first half of 1977, whereas during the same period this year only 2,400 were marketed.

In his address Aguado did an exhaustive analysis of the inflationary impact of higher prices for steers at Liniers, remarking that "it is so minimal as to be insignificant."

Lastly, Aguado urged producers to struggle for the enhancement of the countryside and the nation "without permitting a return to government intervention in the market and to political prices, which are an attack on the right to work and on property itself."

### Agricultural Trends Cited

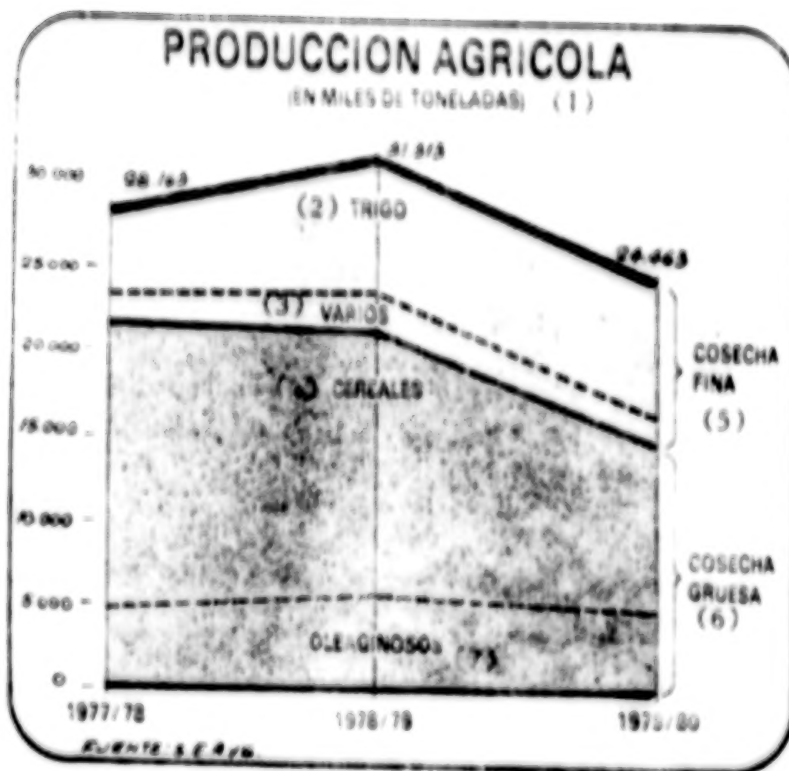
Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 14

[Text] With the official estimates of corn production (6.4 million tons), soybean production (3.24 million) and millet production (188,000 tons) for the 1979/80 season, which were made public in recent days, we now have final estimates of grain output for the recently concluded agricultural year.

The harvest totaled 24,463,700 tons, 6,849,300 tons less than in the previous season, a decline of 21.9 percent.

Most of the decline in output was due to the drop in the coarse grain crop, which totaled 30 percent, whereas the fine grain crop was down by just 5.2 percent. There are two reasons for the difference. First, the former crops (corn, sorghum, millet, rice, soybeans, sunflower and peanuts) were harder hit by the climatic difficulties in late 1979 and early 1980 (the fine grain crop was practically harvested or about to be). In addition, these crops were also harder hit by the drop in farm prices; this had an impact on their ultimate profit margin, which cut down on the incentive to harvest. With regard to corn, for example, 75 percent of the acreage was harvested, as compared to 85 percent for the 3 previous years.

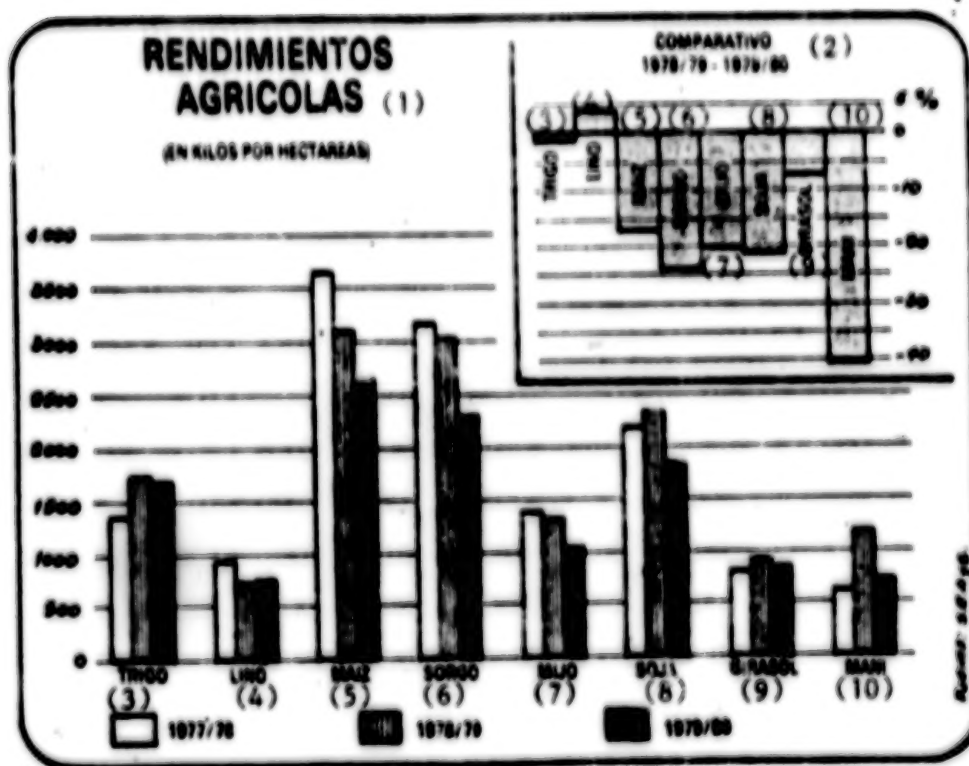
Moreover, we can see differing trends if we break down the coarse grain crop into cereals and oilseeds. The falloff in the first category was 36.5 percent, whereas the oilseed harvest was down 12 percent.



Key:

1. Farm production (thousands of tons)
2. Wheat
3. Miscellaneous
4. Grains (cereals)
5. Fine grain crop
6. Coarse grain crop
7. Oilseeds

The difference is that the profit margin on grains (mainly corn and sorghum, the two biggest crops) has lagged; in fact, it had already dropped 11.5 percent in the 1978/79 season. In contrast, problems with oilseed prices became evident only since late last year. Until the 1978/79 season they were the most profitable crops in agriculture, which was why their output was boosted that farm year by 28.5 percent, continuing a trend of several years. In other words, an approximately 5-year expansion in these crops, based mainly on the soybean boom, has been reversed.



1. Agricultural yields (kilos per hectare)
2. Comparison
3. Wheat
4. Flax
5. Corn
6. Sorghum
7. Millet
8. Soybeans
9. Sunflowers
10. Peanuts

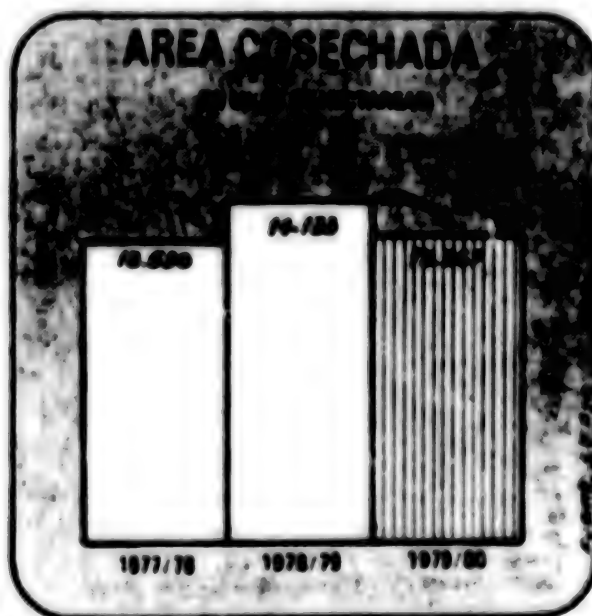
#### Yields

Farm production is determined by two factors: acreage and yield. In both instances we see a downward trend in the 1979/80 season. If we limit our analysis to the eight major crops (wheat, flax, corn, sorghum, millet, soybeans, sunflowers and peanuts), the area harvested (which is a more accurate indication than crop area of anticipated grower

profit margin at the time of harvest) shows a decline of 5.4 percent, with this area being the smallest of the last 4 years (around 13 million hectares).

This negative trend has spread to all crops, however, even the ones least affected by the weather, if we analyze unit yields (kilograms per hectare). Except for flax, which showed a 3.5 percent rise in yield (760 kilos), the yield for every other crop was down.

The smallest drop was in wheat (1.2 percent), but the figures rise steadily: sunflowers, 8.1 percent; corn, 17.6; millet, 20.8; soybeans, 21.1; sorghum, 24.1, and peanuts with a drop of 40.6 percent. Except in the case of soybeans, sunflowers (because of the oilseed expansion in recent years) and wheat, the 1979/80 season yields are among the lowest of the decade. Even the soybean yield is the smallest of the last 4 years.



Key:

1. Harvested area (in thousands of hectares)

Leasing Law Discussed

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 15



[Text] Buenos Aires--The secretary of agriculture and livestock, Jorge Zorreguieta, confirmed yesterday that the proposed amendments to Law 13,246, the Rural Leasing Law, have been submitted to the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) for its examination and assessment.

Zorreguieta pointed out that one of the most significant amendments is the limitation of the leasing period to 3 years, instead of 5 with an option for 3 more, "which made it almost impossible for the leasing market to be as smooth as it has to be."

The secretary asserted that what "legislation must reflect and what a decision like this must illustrate is that the country has changed since Law 13,246 was passed."

"No longer do we have owners with 10,000 or 20,000 hectares who apportion their land among 200 tenants, who came here as immigrants and were the settlers of the time."

He added that they worked the land themselves, behind plows pulled by horses over small 50-hectare plots, but now "the situation has changed, and the property is very much subdivided."

"At present," he pointed out, "50 or 100-hectare plots are rented to tenants who have technology, capital and several tractors and harvesters. In reality, they are the big businessmen, whereas the owner of the land is the small-scale capitalist."

When asked whether grower organizations had been consulted, Zorreguieta asserted that "we are familiar with the views of the growers organizations. "Don't forget that I come from one of them." He was referring to the Argentine Rural Association.

He said, however, that "like any bill, it can be improved, and opinions of it could vary in a number of ways, but the bill's general philosophy will lead to a revitalized legal status for tenants."

"I think," he emphasized, "that the bill is in keeping with realities in Argentina as of now, and it is very difficult to defy realities. People will argue that the bill should be even more liberal, and perhaps that is the stand of a number of organizations, but we have drawn up this bill in conjunction with the economy minister and tried to make it reasonable in accordance with the country's needs."

He also recalled that from the beginning of this century until about 1940 "the legal category of leasing made possible upward social mobility, as well as access to property for a person who was first a worker, then a tenant and finally the owner of the land."

"In practice," he noted, "this was stricken from Argentine legislation, because a series of clauses were introduced into the Leasing Law that made it impossible for this category to exist, among them the famous term of contract clause."

He explained that this clause stipulated a minimum term of 5 years for a contract, with an option for another 3, which in practice meant an 8-year lease for the owner of the land.

The measure will unquestionably streamline the mobility of leasings. However, it does not seem to be the best way to achieve stable settlements.

Because of the major amounts of capital needed to bring out the value of a given tract of land, the restricted leasing period will favor leasing companies at the expense of individual settlers, who, since they lack capital, do not have access to high technologies.

#### Corn Crop Declines

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] There has been a major drop in this year's corn crop; official estimates are that output this year will total just 6.4 million tons, off 26.3 percent from the 1978/79 season.

According to the estimate of the National Rural Economy and Sociology Service, this is the smallest crop since the 1976 harvest and 33 percent below the 1971 crop, which was the largest of the past decade.

In addition, output is estimated at 20.4 percent below the average for the last 5 years and 24.6 percent below the previous 10 farm seasons.

Acreage was almost identical to the previous season's, but climatic factors, which were especially adverse in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Santa Fe, caused a 13 percent fall in the crop area and a 15.5 percent drop in the average yield.

According to official estimates, the falloff could reach 28.6 percent (1.05 million tons) in Buenos Aires, the main producing province; 28.1 percent (590,000 tons) in Santa Fe; 36.6 percent (702,000 tons) in Cordoba, and 59.4 percent (184,000 tons) in La Pampa. Offsetting these drops are anticipated increases in output of 35.5 percent (98,000 tons) in San Luis and 14.3 percent in Santiago del Estero.

Farm Equipment Manufacturer Problems

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Aug 60 p 12

[Text] (NA)--Bernardin of Santa Fe, a manufacturer of harvesters and other farm equipment, reported officially to the Stock Exchange in this capital that it recorded a deficit of more than 6 billion pesos over the first 6 months of the year and that it is seeking a foreign currency loan to cope with the situation.

This information was relayed in a note to the Stock Exchange's director of bonds and securities, Jose Fernandez. It disclosed that the balance sheet for the first quarter showed a deficit of 1,938,362,070 pesos, "due basically to the recognized contraction in the demand for farm machinery."

In analyzing the first 45 days of the third quarter, the report, signed by Alfredo Marziani as president and Eduardo Candiotti as auditor, indicates that the situation remains unchanged and that, therefore, the company's financial standing "has become extremely critical," adding that "the Board of Directors is negotiating a sizable foreign currency loan to restructure its liabilities and to enable the firm to expand."

8743

CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

**POLICE RAID PERONIST DINNER**--Catamarca, 14 Sep (TELAM)--Approximately 50 members of the Justicialist Party (PJ) who were participating in a dinner being held in a downtown restaurant of this city were detained and taken to the investigations directorate, after they were identified. The majority of them were released. Usually well-informed sources indicated to TELAM that the detentions took place in view of an alleged violation of laws that ban meetings of a political nature. The raid took place when police personnel entered the restaurant where the dinner was taking place and ordered the detention of all those who were dining. The diners accepted the order and offered no resistance. They were taken in two black maras to the investigations directorate, where they were identified. Later, the services headquarters of the provincial police reported that the majority of them were released after being appropriately identified. The former president of the provincial chamber of deputies, who was one of the detainees, was also released. An official communique will reportedly be released tomorrow. [Text] [PY162220 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1916 GMT 14 Sep 80]

**MAIDANA'S ARREST DENOUNCED**--(NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--The arrest in Buenos Aires of two Paraguayan communist leaders was denounced yesterday by politicians of many different parties. In a statement asking for the release of party Secretary-General Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa, the political leaders note that Maidana was imprisoned in his country for 19 years and is in poor health. The statement was signed by Peronists Paulino Niembro, Julio Barbara and Ricardo Falu; radicals Raul Alfonsin and Roberto Capiche; intransigents Oscar Alende, Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Mariano Lorences, Rafael Marino, Diego May Zuvinia and Miguel Valles as well as Developmentists, Popular Christians, Unified Socialists, a Popular Conservative, Popular Socialists, a National Yrigoyenist and communists. [Text] [PY130139 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 11]

CSO: 3010

## BOLIVIA

### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MILITARY DRUG CONNECTION

#### Cocaine Threat to United States

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 11

[Article by Gregorio Selser: "Drug-Junta Threatens to Flood United States With Cocaine"]

[Text] In an interview granted to the Bolivian daily newspaper ULTIMA HORA, which that journal published on 30 July, Minister of Interior Luis Arce Gomez warned, speaking in Spanish:

"The full responsibility for the problem involved in drug trafficking and the increase in the export of drugs will fall to President Carter, since currently, having eliminated aid, he will be solely responsible for the increase in cocaine consumption in the United States. This suggests that the motives are purely political. This aid (to combat drug traffic) is regarded as more important than military aid, which means nothing. The military junta will have to reorganize the Narcotics Office, since there are no resources to sustain it in its former position."

#### \$2 Million Loss

Colonel Arce Gomez is, in the full sense of the term and with well-earned fame as such in Bolivia, a two-legged beast. A torturer and murderer since the days of Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia, he is best known as a psychopath. In recent months it has been his duty to head Section 2 (military intelligence) and in that capacity, duly advised by the Argentine experts whose names were provided when the occasion arose by Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, he prepared the mechanism for extreme repression which he put to use in April, with the murder of the priest Luis Espinal, whose weekly AQUI had become the most critical means of reporting on the smuggling and drug trafficking processes in which civilians and the military were involved. It also denounced the escalating violence and the preparations of the armed forces to attack the regime.

Arce Gomez is moreover the inspirer and implementer of the plan, already put into practice, to establish pseudo-independent bodies of

pseudo-civilian in the pseudo-military fashion, the purpose of which is to cause the "disappearance" through arrest justified by police or military credentials of political or trade union opponents. This "disappearance" is followed by torture and death. Only in exceptional cases does it develop that the victim is being detained in a public prison.

The mechanism for this development is based on the fundamental concept that the armed forces as such are innocent of such practices. In no way would the gentlemen in the armies, navies and air forces besmirch their hands or consciences with such crimes or the theft of the belongings of the victims which customarily goes with them. War booty, these thefts are termed. Thus the specialized bodies in which the military personnel of the three armed branches or the police abandon their uniforms for the time it takes to carry out the chore of kidnapping, torture and murder, for which they wear civilian clothing, can be ambiguously termed "para-military" or "para-police." A variation already traditional in Guatemala and El Salvador (and now in use in Bolivia) involves calling these bodies "ultra-rightist groups."

#### Arce's "Gestapo"

The fact that these bodies are made up of military and police officers does not prevent the drags of the prison population from participating in them, thus enjoying a guarantee of impunity as valid as that who give the orders. The shock troops of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FEB) were always basically lower-class, and it is their amorality which gives a decent appearance to the presumably political outrages. The most typical example is found in a famous FEB gunman, Fernando "Mosca" Monroy, a relative of the cocaine-rich colonel who headed a rebellion in Trinidad on 17 July. "Mosca" has now reappeared as the head of execution squads carrying out the instructions of gestapo head Arce, who like his comrades, Col Alberto Sotuche Busch and Carlos Estrada Estrada and Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, alternate between their drug addiction and their dipsomania.

What Arce told the United States beats all records for impudence and cynicism. The threat of flooding that nation with cocaine paste in reprisal for the suspension of economic and military aid provides a just measure of the true aspect of the seizers of power in Bolivia. Arce, as is known on the high plateau, takes greater pride in his personal efficiency as a torturer than in his limited appetite for power as such. He is a psychopath--as we have already said--with a necrophiliac perversion which is revived daily thanks to the omnipotent power he has been enjoying in recent years. This does not prevent him from simultaneously seeing to his pilot training business, which, as is the case with his comrade Col Norberto Salomon, who owns an air taxi company, provides him with a front for the transport of drugs.



## The Bolivian Connection

The magnitude of this traffic cannot be understood without having an idea at the same time that it is only possible to pursue it thanks to the hundreds of secret landing strips in El Beni and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the centers for the production and processing of the coca leaves into cocaine paste. Among the first steps Gen Luis Garcia Meza took was the removal of his peer, Gen Hugo Echeverria, commander of the VI Division, headquartered in Santa Cruz, when it appeared that he had a mafia affiliation other than the "Bolivian connection."

It is really laughable that gestapo chief Arce should come forth to announce a resurgence of drug trafficking--which will be possible precisely because the military involved in the business have been assigned to key posts in the state security apparatus, justifying it on the pretext that if the United States eliminates its \$2-or-\$3-million-a-year subsidy for the battle against this crime, the Bolivian Narcotics Office will not have the economic resources to function. It is laughable, we say, because the volume of the cocaine traffic in Bolivia, in comparison to this ridiculous sum, annually exceeds \$1 billion, and as a recent cable report by the France Presse agency said, has now surpassed \$1.5 billion.

To give some idea, if only approximate, of the magnitude of this fabulous business, let us quote the following text carried in the weekly APERTURA ("The Cocaine Magnates," La Paz, Year 1, No 7, 11 July 1980, p 11):

"Bolivia, already known throughout the world as one of the leading world centers of supply of the raw materials for the production of cocaine, is linked with the increasingly powerful drug smuggling network made up of Bolivians of seeming respectability and others, less reputable, making up the 'new family' functioning in the United States and Europe.

"Recently a cable report datelined Miami told of the arrest of Bolivians Jose Roberto Gasser Terrazas and Alfred Gutierrez, mainly responsible for the largest lot of cocaine to be smuggled into the United States. The two were trying to bring in no less than 530 kilograms of cocaine, the sale of which on the black market in the United States would have brought income far in excess of the entire legal Bolivian national trade, in other words more than \$1 billion. After being charged by the prosecutor of the state of Florida, Gasser Terrazas was released on bail after paying \$1 million, without blinking an eye, while bail for Gutierrez was set at \$3 million."

## The Military Connection

The existence of this traffic, the volume it has reached and even Colonel Arce's threat to the United States itself, which, if he is in a position to carry it out, can only be explained by the links between the Bolivian drug mafia and the military, who since the Banzer era have been willing to enmesh themselves in it. The provisional list which we will



subsequently provide, obtained from various reliable sources, is in itself illustrative. Equally so is the fact that this Caser Terrazas, who paid \$1 million without blinking, is a member of one of the richest families in Santa Cruz.

#### **Bolivian Connection**

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 17 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] 1. General Hugo Banzer Suarez, former dictator. Operates through his son-in-law, Fernando "Chito" Valle Urena and his nephew, Guillermo "Willy" Banzer Abastoflor, who has a record as a drug trafficker in the United States.

2. Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, former dictator, drug addict. Operates through his relative Jorge Nemer Chavez, among others.

3. Gen Luis Garcia Meza, present dictator, chosen to guarantee greater operational efficiency for the drug traffic in El Beni and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. His contact with the cocaine-paste underworld is Jose Abraham Baptista, a former chief of police.

4. Col Luis Arce Gomez, former head of Section 2 (Military Intelligence) and currently minister of interior. Responsible for the murders of the two main figures who denounced the thefts, smuggling and drug traffic involving a sector of the military hierarchy--the priest Luis Espinal and Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, leader of Socialist Party-1. The light aircraft of his "civil aviation" school, one of his private businesses, engage in drug trafficking and smuggling indiscriminately.

5. Air Force Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, air force commander. His appointment will make the operations of the hundreds of aircraft and light planes smuggling contraband from Paraguay and cocaine paste to the department of Caqueta, Colombia, much more efficient.

6. Col Ariel Coca, the man with the "predestined name." Currently minister of education, no less. He was involved in the smuggling of 100 kilograms of cocaine paste into Panama in 1979.

7. Col Norberto "Bubi" Salomon, military attache at the Bolivian embassy in Venezuela, a post which enables him to take action in the event of "accidents" to the planes and pilots coming into this country with cocaine paste. As owner of an air taxi company, he was involved in drug trafficking and smuggling charges.

8. Col Mario Oxa Bustos, former prefect of La Paz, charged with dealings seriously threatening the state, smuggling and drug trafficking, and with defrauding the sports club The Strongest.

9. Col Oscar Angulo Torne, commander of the Colorado Division in La Paz.
10. Col Carlos Mena Burgos, former chief of intelligence under Banzer, currently commanding one of the military groups functioning as "para-military" civilians active in political repression, while at the same time serving as a middleman in the drug traffic.
11. Col Saul Becerra, publicly accused of drug trafficking and smuggling weapons by police informer Ricardo Dip Garcia in Santa Cruz de la Sierra.
12. Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardio, commander of the VII Division, headquartered in Santa Cruz. On 17 June he facilitated the takeover of the city by members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange and local drug trafficking elements, who seized the records concerning drugs at the prefecture and the mayor's office and burned them. As the representative of one of the drug-trafficking mafias, he rejected the orders of Garcia Meza replacing him at the time of the cocaine-dollar uprising.
13. Police Col Hugo Benavidez, a man in the confidence of Colonel Arce Gomez, presumably personally responsible for the murders of the priest Espinal and trade union leader Quiroga Santa Cruz.
14. Col Arturo Doria Medina, commander of the Tarapaca Regiment, an alcoholic and a psychopath, mainly responsible for the machine-gunning of civilians in La Paz during the Alberto Natusch Busch uprising at the beginning of November 1979. As a participant in another "wing" of the drug trafficking mafia, he was about to be relieved by Garcia Meza.
15. Col Francisco Monroy, commander of the El Beni garrison, a key position in the drug traffic.
16. Col Rafael Loayza, a member of the intimate circle of Arce Gomez through his involvement in drug trafficking.
17. Cpt (or Maj) Rudy Landivar, who headed the 17 June operation in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, authorized and supported by Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardio, whose main goal was to get rid of the police records on drug trafficking and smuggling in the department, the location of the paste "factories" and the secret landing fields. He is one of those most embroiled in drug trafficking in the eastern part of Bolivia.
18. Gen Edmundo Sanabria, former commander of the VI Division.
19. Cpt Carlos Fernandez, former minister of agriculture and campesino affairs.
20. Col Walter Selene and Maj Moises Chiriqui, of the VI Division, headquartered in Trinidad, the capital of the department of El Beni. They headed the first "cocaine-dollars" uprising on the night of 10-11 October 1979.

21. Col Rolando Canido.
22. Maj Rolando Landivar.
23. Maj Daniel Clavijo.
24. Col Otto Lopez, of the Tarija garrison.
25. Col Pablo Caballero, former police commander, affiliated with the team of Col Alberto Natusch Busch, who, as far as can be learned, is now but a hopeless alcoholic.

#### Possible U.S. Measures

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 17 Aug 80 p 11

[Article by Gregorio Selsor: "Can the United States Prevent the Bolivian Junta's Cocaine Flood?"]

[Text] This reporter has been warning since the end of 1979 that smuggling and drug trafficking were an important part, although not the only or the priority one, of all the efforts at institutional destabilization which have followed one upon the other in Bolivia since the 1979 elections, in which the candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo won by a narrow margin (despite the fraud perpetrated by the military in favor of Victor Paz Estenssoro).

These rebellions--that of 10-11 October, that on 1 November, and others of lesser importance, which were frustrated during the first half of 1980--finally culminated in what we have taken the liberty of giving the name which fits it best--the cocaine-dollar mutiny, in which the smuggling and drug trafficking mafia placed three dubious individuals in whom it has confidence in key positions. For the moment. For now the inevitable period of "adjusting" commands and positions will come. These individuals are Gens Luis Garcia Meza and Waldo Bernal Pereira and Col Luis Arce Gomez.

#### Bravado on the Part of Arce Gomez

The latter, consistent with his well-earned notoriety as a very macho fellow, made an improbable threat to the United States which was reported in the world press: if the Carter government suspends economic aid to the drug junta, it will flood its chastiser in massive reprisal with cocaine paste. In statements published by the newspaper ULTIMA HORA on 30 July, Arce Gomez emphasized: "The full responsibility for the problem involved in drug traffic and the increase in the export of drugs will fall to President Carter, since currently, having eliminated aid, he will be solely responsible for the increase in cocaine consumption in the United States."

If there remained any doubt about the awareness of the Bolivian military of the role drug traffic plays in the domestic and international life of the

country, these irresponsible words dispel them. In the case of Arce Gomez, he had already been indicated as one of the key figures in this traffic before the series of rebellions in 1979, since the days when he created a pilot training school, which provided him with a suitable front for the trips his fleet of planes made in smuggling operations from Paraguay and drug trafficking to Colombia, which is one of the stops en route to the final destination in the state of Florida, in the United States.

In the same fashion, a fleet of air taxis has been facilitating similar missions for Col Norberto Salomon, who was strategically assigned as military attache in Venezuela, while the more profitable activities of his light plane rental business were publicized. In one of them, which crashed "accidentally" on 2 June, presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo was a scheduled passenger, and the crash caused the death of crew members and passengers and seriously wounded the vice-presidential candidate, Jaime Paz Zamora.

#### The Denunciations by Father Espinal

During the electoral campaign, and months before the July 1979 elections, a supposedly "para-military" organization, one of the many invented by the FSB, a pseudo-political shock group made up of gunmen involved in smuggling and drug trafficking, threatened to kill candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo if he announced his candidacy in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. This city is one of the focal points for both illegal activities, and at its head was the commander of the II army corps, Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardio, who was for the eastern part of Bolivia what Arce Gomez is for the high plateau.

"No cocaine-smuggling mafia will frighten this candidate," a spokesman for the People's Democratic Union (UDP) said. However, on learning that the mafia had offered \$50,000 for "whoever kills" Siles, the then-minister of interior, Col Raul Lopez, persuaded the candidate not to travel there because adequate safeguards could not be provided for him.<sup>1</sup> Only the smuggling and drug-trafficking mafia could afford such a sizable reward.

Siles Zuazo won, as is known, although the post-election machinations, in which the regime of Gen David Padilla Arancibia and candidate Paz Estenssoro were implicated, falsified the results and compelled the parliament to appoint Walter Guevara Arze as provisional president. Then came the attempted coups of October and November and the later appointment of Lidia Gueiler to replace Guevara Arze. Under this government the preparations for rebellion intensified and the crimes ordered from the office of Arce Gomez, then head of S-7, against those who denounced the military, began. The priest Luis Espinal was the most notable victim during these months, but not the only one.

## Cocaine and the Para-Military

In the weekly publication *AQUI*, headed by Fr Luis Espinal, an item entitled "Cocaine and the Para-Military" was published on page 7 of the 23 February 1980 issue. It read:

"Curiously, in the zone in which General Bang Bang (a reference to Hugo Banzer Suarez) has his hacienda in San Javier, in the province of Nuflo Chavez de Santa Cruz, Ministry of Interior agents seized 89 kilograms of cocaine base and two light planes with Colombian registration, and arrested the occupants.

"The operation, the result apparently of an anonymous call, has to do not only with the internal mafia struggles but also is linked with the para-military gangs of the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action] (Banzer's party) and the international cosa nostra.

"Minister Jorge Selum explained, although few details about the operation are known as yet, that the drug is being exchanged for military uniforms and automatic weapons. This information should surprise no one in the eastern part of the country. It is common to see individuals in downtown Santa Cruz or Trinidad whom everyone knows to be drug traffickers.

"Not only are they left in peace, but they are respected because 'they have heavy money.' Thinking is a crime for which Banzer made us pay very dear, but being a high-flying criminal earns a reward, and if this can be said of Edwin Tapia Frontanilla or the young men who ended up in the United States and are now parading along El Prado, it is even truer of a relative of the dictator.<sup>2</sup>

"Under repression, the media-- apart from the fact that many of them are linked with this profitable business--can do nothing but print a five-line report in a newspaper, which is then thrown away.

"Where is Hugo Estenssoro, who carried two suitcases full of dum-dum bullets? Where is Mosca Monroy? Where are the Alarcon brothers? Where are those responsible for the attack on *AQUI*? You, Mr Minister, know who they are or how they operate. You must answer the people."<sup>3</sup>

Minister Jorge Selum resigned shortly afterward under pressure from the army. And as for Father Espinal, as is now known, he was the victim of an atrocious murder the month after this article was written.

## Permanent Assembly on Human Rights

In June of 1980, many weeks before the cocaine-dollars mutiny, the Permanent Assembly on Human Rights (APDH) of Bolivia published a statement in *PRESENCIA*, in La Paz, listing the names of military and police officers and civilians involved equally in smuggling, drug trafficking and the terrorist



attacks ordered by Arce Gomez for the purpose of creating the atmosphere needed for the cocaine-dollars mutiny. The list included a number of military and police officials named on the list we are providing separately, but also Abraham Baptista (who has now been named by Republican Senator Dennis de Concini of the United States as a middleman between the drug traffickers and Garcia Meza), "Coco" Saldivian (a former member of the ELN [Army of National Liberation] guerrilla force and later tortured under the Barrientos and Banzer regimes), Melquiades Pano, a certain "Jemio," Victor Barrenechea, "Dany" Cuentas, Raul Fuentes, Alberto Camacho, Teofilo Mendez, Luis Peredo, Carlos Valverde Barbero, Alfonso Dalence, Widen Razuc, "El Mosca" Monroy, Mario Jordan, Guido Alarcon, Gary Alarcon and many others.

The difficult local political circumstances made it more than unlikely that Lidia Gueiler's government could take steps against all those mentioned, two of whom, Valverde and Dalence, were PSB candidates. In any case, Arce Gomez is already taking his revenge against the regime. The elderly priest Julio Tumiri, president of the Permanent Assembly on Human Rights, was arrested in the premises of the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation], in the same incident in which Juan Lechin was seized and Marcel Quiroga Santa Cruz was treacherously wounded, to be tortured and murdered later in the premises of the Miraflores barracks.

What Will the United States Do?

The Carter administration is concerned about the threat by Colonel Arce Gomez, and the Congress has already asked for an urgent investigation of the drug traffic originating in Bolivia.

In December 1975, the Banzer government asked for United Nations aid for a multi-disciplinary program to control the improper use of drugs, with the clear purpose of supervising the production and sale of coca, combating illegal traffic in cocaine and other drugs and treating and rehabilitating drug addicts. In February of 1977 a new agreement in this regard was signed.<sup>4</sup> The United States for its part agreed to assign sums annually to contribute to the prevention and punishment of trafficking in drugs, but in practice these allocations proved laughable (\$2 to 3 million) in comparison to the volume of cocaine dollars changing hands in Bolivia in just 1 year, which the AFP [Association of Port Officials] estimated at almost \$2 billion.

Can the United States really face up to the announced cocaine flood? Has it been possible to do anything in the similar Colombian case?

It suffices to mention two other facts to indicate our skepticism. There are 24 nations on the American continent and in the Caribbean involved in the Single 1961 Convention on Narcotics (signatories and ratifying parties), while 20 nations are involved in the 1971 Agreement on Psychotropic

Substances for the same region. Bolivia is not a signatory of either of these two international regulations.<sup>5</sup>

What more can be said?

#### FOOTNOTES

1. "Siles Zuazo Defies the Death Threat Received From Rightist Forces in Bolivia," UNO MAS UNO, Mexico, 20 May 1979, p 9.
2. Tapia Frontanilla (then nicknamed "Cocainilla") was arrested in Toronto, Canada, with one of Banzer's private secretaries, named Canedo, for trafficking in drugs. Other relatives of Banzer referred to are his son-in-law Fernando "Chito" Valle Urena and his nephew Guillermo "Willy" Banzer Abastoflor, who were also arrested in the United States with various kilograms of cocaine in their suitcases.
3. All of those mentioned in these paragraphs are known common criminals used by the Bolivian military dictatorship to torture and/or murder political prisoners.
4. "The United Nations and Control of the Improper Use of Drugs," the United Nations, Narcotics Division, Geneva, 1977, p 57.
5. "Status of and Trends in the Improper Use of and Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Throughout the World," in CARTA DE INFORMACION, Narcotics Division, United Nations, No 4-6, April-June 1980, table on page 4 pertaining to the American continent.

#### Cocaine, Bolivian Regime

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 2-A

[Editorial]

[Text] The American nations and the whole world must open their eyes to what is happening in Bolivia, where the evidence that the surprise attack by General Garcia Meza had as its main goal the bold conversion of the government into the most prosperous and efficient agency on earth for promoting, processing and developing coca production is increasing day by day. The corruption in the regime is no new phenomenon, and has been noted repeatedly, but the singular scandal in the Bolivian case demands that preventive and housecleaning measures be taken, such as those being adopted by the State Department itself, despite the stubborn short-sightedness of many of its officials and its "experts." The United States, according to reports, will suspend all kinds of aid to the strong-arm regime and will maintain only extremely cool relations with it. Indeed, the government of Garcia Meza certainly does not merit any cordiality or respect from those who--without being perfect--have some decent origins and intentions.



The attack on the regime by Garcia Meza and his vandals was so coarse that it can only serve as a categorical indication of the presence of cocaine dealings interlining the events. The case was not and could not be merely political, because had it been thus, there would have been no lack of arguments to maintain the military supremacy. But a gamble was taken on the elections. And simply because the results were honest and would lead to the installation of a clean government under the guidance of the most illustrious of the Bolivians of this era, Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo, the cocaine dealers and their agents in uniform--who are bringing dishonor to the noble military career--abandoned their last inhibitions and the "cocaine-dollar coup" occurred. President Lidia Gueiler was forced out of the Quemado Palace in La Paz in infamous fashion, and the additional precaution of killing the man who was the socialist candidate, Marcelo Quiroga, was taken, because he relied on the broad coverage of democratic guarantees in making devastating accusations about the financial-military axis of the coca business.

With heavy documentation, the Argentine writer Gregorio Selser has synthesized the drama of immorality in Bolivia in the following terms: "Officers in the three branches of the armed forces are involved in the business of smuggling and drugs. The smuggling developed in the era of Gen Rene Barrientos. The drug business gained impetus as soon as Gen Hugo Banzer seized power with the help of the mafia in Santa Cruz." And today the determination of the imposter Garcia Meza to serve as a screen for the drug traffic in which an organization headed by Gen Hugo Echeverria, commander of the garrison in Santa Cruz, is engaging, is obvious.

In addition to the displeasure of the United States with this kind of "partner" with such an evil aspect, the governments in the "Andean group" are showing their unease at the strong-arm attack on the Bolivian regime, which only pleases Argentina, and to a lesser extent Brazil, so long as they have a docile neighbor wrapped up in its own plundering and incapable of a gesture of national independence and therefore easy for them to manage. But within the framework of the OAS itself there is a rising wave against Garcia Meza and his gang, against the institutionalization of cocaine as the central objective of a government. Intervention? It is prohibited, it is not advisable, and it is usually counterproductive. But a regime with such repugnant characteristics must give rise to general revulsion, and the maintenance of any legal or diplomatic relations with it must be reduced to a minimum. This mixture of cocaine with the regime surpasses anything previously known in the realm of governmental immorality throughout the world--which is saying a good deal, and therefore the moral sanctions by the peoples and governments preclude any hesitation, ambiguity or extenuating circumstances.

## CABINET RESHUFFLE SAID TO BE IN OFFING

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 pp 20-21

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo must have forgotten General Joao Baptista Figueiredo who, 2 years ago, said: "A bad minister, I get rid of." Government is a very complicated thing and today even the drapes in Planalto Palace know that at least three members of the team have flunked the public administration exam and have been waiting for dismissal for months. Their names are widely known: Waldir Arcoverde, of health; Cesar Cals, of mines and energy; and Amaury Stabile, of agriculture. Since they have not left, it is concluded that they are being kept in store to render a last service to the government: namely, leaving together and giving the executive the opportunity for a face-lift known as cabinet reform, and giving the PDS politicians a chance to enter the executive once the party organization has been consolidated.

Pending the reform, the cabinet--divided between strong ministers and weak ministers, ministries solidly occupied and some already practically vacant--squabbles. In the first place, Planning Minister Delfin Netto and Labor Minister Murillo Macedo have been fighting in recent weeks, the pretext being wage policy. Delfin, who has not seen eye-to-eye with Macedo since the former assumed the Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN) took the liberty of announcing the end of the semiannual adjustments for high salaries--which was a creation of Macedo's.

Since they began to discuss the subject in public, all appearances indicate that the labor minister has won because the measure, which had earlier been announced as certain is now officially "under study." Appearances are deceiving. In government rhetoric, when it is said that a controversial measure is "under study," the country can prepare for it.

Delfin Will Not Fall--As Figueiredo himself taught PDS leaders during lunch at the Torre Grance on Thursday, Delfin Netto no longer has the power he used to have--of the time when "if need be, I would order businessmen arrested." But he is immune to internal defeats. Unlike Cesar Cals, who fired his son in order not to be dismissed from the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and Macedo himself, who let the planning minister remove his relative,

Joffre de Carvalho, Delfim will remain in MEC only as long as he is winning. And winning not necessarily against inflation, which is erroneously ascribed the power to topple him, but against the rivals in the team.

Balancing between these extreme of behavior is Education Minister Eduardo Portella. He came weak into the administration, within it, all he got was heavyweight adversaries--Gen Octavio Nogueira, chief of the National Intelligence Service (SNI), whose intervention has already made him cancel lectures and halt the granting of appropriations for a teachers conference; and Minister Delfim Netto, with whom he argues about the lack of money for the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC). In those disputes, he has shown loyalty to the government by giving in. But he has already shown that beyond a certain point, he will not give in, he goes away. He announced at a lecture in Recife 2 weeks ago that "education cannot pay for inflation."

SEPLAN Versus SECOM--Incidentally, a typical division of this government is between all the ministers who need to spend to show results, and consequently ask for budget increases, versus Delfim, whose objective is precisely the opposite, and who denies them. Although Interior Minister Mario Andreazza is a personal friend of Delfim's, he asks General Nogueira for help to convince the planning minister to open his pocket, which according to a classic Delfinian definition is "the most sensitive organ in the human body."

A short time ago, Communications Minister Said Farhat entered that ring. He is a singular case in the government: he is weak in all the offices in Pinaalto Palace except in his own and in Figueiredo's. First, Farhat released a survey that cost the Secretariat of Communications (SECOM) 4 million cruzeiros, showing that the public approves of the president but not his cabinet--read Delfim. Delfim responded by charging irregularities in the contracting of journalists by the Brazilian News Company (ERN), a creation of SECOM. Furthermore, ERN has erred more than once in reporting measures of the Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN). But that second level crisis ended at Thursday's meeting of the Social Development Council, where both posed in an embrace for pictures that were distributed by ERN.

Budget Time--It is not by chance that all that is happening now, 1 year after the cabinet wave that caused the dismissal of Mario Henrique Simoesen from the Planning Ministry. Nor because it is August. This is the season when the discussion of the next budget begins--a time when SEPLAN has to defend itself tooth and nail against deficits.

That is why there are symptoms that the competition between Murillo Macedo and Delfim Netto over the wage policy reform has been left on the back burners, with an illusory advantage for Macedo. Everything leads one to believe that it will return to the government agenda with redoubled force after the budget season and before the disputes in the various union sectors that will come up at the end of the year.

The cabinet reform will also remain frozen; besides, it is not the result of all that turmoil but its point of departure. The speculation and denials about the advisability of the reform are a false question. The real question is when is President Figueiredo going to patch the cabinet. It will certainly be before the time of the second cabinet reform--the one at the end of 1981 when ministers with political aspirations begin to leave their positions, unencumbering themselves to qualify for gubernatorial elections in 1982. Falling into the case are Jair Soares, of social welfare, who wants Rio Grande do Sul and Euseu Rezende of Transportation, who hopes to run in Minas Gerais if there is a sub-slate.

#### **Gov Generation of Ministers is Already in the Oven**

The story goes that Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the Civilian Household, has an old notebook near at hand full of the names of people who may be appointed to positions in the public administration and, when needed, he goes down to the president's office with the old notebook to discuss the succession of ministers and high-level officials. It is not known if that notebook exists much less what names it contains. Nevertheless, one senses in Planalto Palace that a new batch of names is in the reserve banks ready to be lit up in the firmament of power.

Below are some of those names, grouped by ministry, along with old candidates who might come up:

**Health**--If Minister Waldir Arcoverde gets the axe, there are four candidates: bionic Senator Nilo Coelho of Pernambuco, Federal Deputy Jorge Maluly Neto of Sao Paulo, Rio Doctor Clementino Fraga Filho, and Doctor Jose Paula Lopes Pontes, director of the school of medicine of Ilha do Fundao, in Rio de Janeiro.

**Mines and Energy**--Arnaldo Barbalho, present secretary general of the ministry, and de facto minister. If Cala leaves, the promotion of Barbalho will be a mere formality.

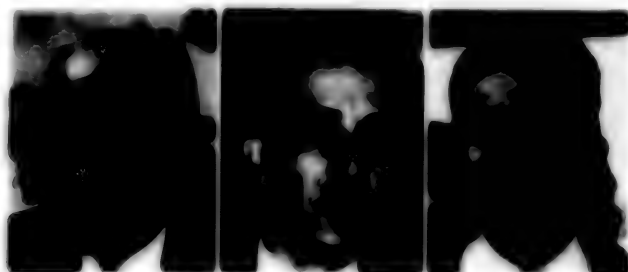
**Finance**--On the shelf are: Jose Flavio Pecora, present secretary general of the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic; and Alfonso Celso Pastore, secretary of finance of Sao Paulo. Eduardo Carvalho, the secretary general of the Finance Ministry is vying for the position with less chance because he has clashed with Delfin Netto, of whom he is a great friend. He has served as a shock absorber between Delfin and Calveas.

**Agriculture**--Eduardo Carvalho may be moved to replace Minister Amaury Stabile. Angelo Calmon de Sa, former minister of industry and commerce in the Geisel administration is on the shelf with his eye on the position.

**SECOM**--It will return to the status of agency, losing the status of ministry. Heitor Ferreira de Aquino, private secretary of the Presidency of the

Republic could head it. But neither is he interested in the position nor does President Figueiredo seem disposed to displace with his secretary, who also moves about with great self-assurance in the political area.

Education--The rector of the University of Brasilia, Jose Carlos Azevedo is the perennial candidate for the position.



Barbano

Azevedo

Saluz

8711

CSO: MOI

BRAZIL

PLANNING MINISTER SEEKS FINANCING IN FRG

PV122118 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 18

[Report by correspondent William Waack]

[Excerpts] Frankfurt--Seeking money to cover the deficit was the main objective of the brief visit which Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto made yesterday to German bankers. He declined to provide further details on their talks, but he continues to spread optimism on the situation of the Brazilian economy. The minister feels that the DM100-million loan (3.1 billion cruzeiros) granted yesterday by the Deutsche Bank to Nuclebras (Brazilian Nuclear Corporation) is proof of the confidence of the main German financiers in Brazil.

Netto even tried to say that the sole objective of his trip to Germany was to attend the signing ceremony of the loan to Nuclebras, "taking the opportunity to visit Hermann Abs, the president of the Deutsche Bank." According to one of his advisers, Delfim Netto came to Germany to explain to the bankers how he intends to pull Brazil out of its crisis and especially to try and achieve in the international market a financing for the unpredicted deficit in the trade balance this year. He will leave for London today, then go to Paris and later to New York.

CSO: 0001



SAO PAULO GOVERNOR MALUF INTERVIEWED

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 pp 3-4, 6

[VEJA staff interview with Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Maluf; in Sao Paulo, date not given]

[Text] Two years after challenging and defeating Laudo Natel, the favorite candidate of Planalto Palace in the Sao Paulo National Renewal Alliance (ARENA) convention, Governor Paulo Maluf has become one of the chief villains of the Brazilians left; he is accused of being one of the visible rallying points of the group of governors and military men who oppose the holding of direct elections in 1982 and who dream of a political regression. Those suspicions emerge at a time when, after savoring the successive entries of opposition elements into the government party, the Sao Paulo governor is facing the concentrated fire of the adversaries deployed in the Legislative Assembly or in the streets which the governor visits with his "itinerant government." Disregarding the intensification of the opposition campaign, Maluf displays the same broad smile he did when he was a candidate and maintains an exhausting work pace—he normally works on Saturdays and Sunday morning and visits cities in the interior for opening ceremonies or feasts of patron saints. Last week, Maluf spoke to VEJA for 3 hours, denying that he was an apostle of the right and guaranteeing that at the end of his administration, he will go down in the history of San Paulo as one of its most industrious administrators. (He has not smoked for a month, "since that Genie got me.")

I Do Not Want to Patrol the Deputies

[Question] It is regarded as a fact in Brasilia that you are against direct elections for state governors in 1982. Why?

[Answer] That is a point that must be discussed very honestly. It is congress that decides that matter, not any governor. There are 28 Social Democratic Party (PDS) deputies in Sao Paulo. Ask any of them if they have received any appeal from Governor Maluf to vote this way or that on the constitutional amendment reestablishing direct elections. What I cannot say is that direct elections are the only valid way. If that were so, I would



not be legitimizing my mandate, which is indirect and absolutely legitimate within the law. I would like to point out that the prime minister of countries such as Great Britain, Germany and Japan were not elected by the people but by parliament. Each country has its own system. So, to say that the only democratic system is that of direct elections would not be recognizing the majority of the regimes that exist in the world.

[Question] But are you in favor of or against direct elections in 1982?

[Answer] I am in favor of congress deciding. I reiterate; I have no objection to direct elections. If it comes within constitutional rules, it will get my applause. And we are going to try to find a good candidate to win the election in Sao Paulo.

[Answer] Do you pledge to make the Sao Paulo PDS bloc vote in favor of the "Abi-Ackel amendment"?

[Answer] Each federal deputy must vote according to his own conscience. I cannot conduct an ideological patrol. What I can do is, in informal talks, to convey my position--which is in favor of approval of the amendment--to the members of the bloc.

[Question] Do you pledge to install your successor?

[Answer] It is the constitution, election legislation and the Regional Electoral Court that installs the person elected. The governor, as the representative of the executive, is a slave of the law.

[Question] Even if the person elected is Senator Franco Montoro?

[Answer] What's wrong with that?

[Question] He is a man of the opposition.

[Answer] Senator Franco Montoro is a staid politician, which is not always true of the men of the opposition. He supports different positions from mine but he has never attacked me personally and I have never attacked him. We respect one another. But I want to stress that an election is won in the ballot box. There are no election winners in advance.

[Question] With indirect elections, you will probably win the election in Sao Paulo, being your own successor in the governorship of the state. With direction elections, you are going to lose. Is it not natural that you should prefer the former?

[Answer] They already told me that I would lose in 1970 when I supported Orlando Zancaner for the senate. He was the dark horse, so to speak. He stayed in Brasilia as long as he wanted to, and he was elected. I hope that in the next 2 years, the candidate will emerge from the bottom up. That will be the PDS candidate in Sao Paulo.

[Question] Are you concerned about the recent wave of assaults attributed to the far right?

[Answer] For the time being, I do not believe that there have been assaults or that they have been perpetrated by the far right or the far left. I will only make a judgment after the investigations have been concluded. If I should say something now I might influence the officials involved in the inquiry. The governor cannot pass judgment since he is the final judge. But I would like to point out that, compared to what has happened in other countries, the situation in Sao Paulo is quiet.

#### I Never Insulted Doctor Dallari

[Question] You were instructed by Minister Abi-Ackel to exert every effort to investigate the kidnaping of jurist Dalmo Dallari. How is the investigation going?

[Answer] That is true. The minister phoned me asking me to exert the greatest effort in the case. I immediately phoned the secretary of public security, who went to the hospital, put on that sterilized clothing to enter the intensive care unit and was with Doctor Dallari. The case has been turned over to the Secretariat of Public Security and a police commissioner has been assigned to follow up the investigation, in addition to a public prosecutor named by the attorney general. For the time being, I cannot say anything in that regard.

[Question] During the mass celebrated by the Pope in Campo Marte, you reportedly said that Doctor Dallari was putting on a show. Was that not an expression of opinion by the governor?

[Answer] I did not say that, I never made such a statement.

[Question] The public prosecutor asked to see pictures of the Department of Domestic Operations-Internal Defense Operations Center (DOLL-CODI) agents of the First and Second Armies so that the victim might try to identify his kidnapers. The State Department of Political and Social Order (DEOPS) commissioner denied the request. Do you consider that refusal correct?

[Answer] If the public prosecutor considers the decision of the DEOPS commissioner unconvincing, let him have recourse to the secretary of security. It does not behoove me to express an opinion.

[Question] You, who have already referred to yourself in an interview as a man of the center-left, are accused by your adversaries of belonging to the far right. How do you view your ideological position?

[Answer] I am in favor of social capitalism in which the old figure of the boss gives way to the figure of the qualified professional administrator. Today, the company belongs much more to its employees, workers and directors

than to its stockholders. The fulcrum, the objective of a company's growth is that it produce, pay taxes, be profitable enough to remunerate its stockholders, but that it not forget that the most important part is its employees payroll. I am frankly favorable to the center position, but leaning a few degrees to the left.

[Question] The story continues to circulate that you were practically forced to agree to the construction of the nuclear power plants in Sao Paulo in order to be able to purchase the light company. Is that true?

[Answer] That story is completely unfounded. The federal government does not need the state government to build plants. The greater the capability, the less the influence. It was not the government of Sao Paulo that determined the installation of those plants near Sao Paulo, nor the federal nor even the experts. The decisive factor in determining the site of the plants was the degree of industrialization of Sao Paulo. The basic electric energy sources in Sao Paulo have been practically exhausted. The nuclear plants will operate together with the hydroelectric plants.

[Question] Installing a nuclear plant in one of the last ecological reserves in the state is not something that pleases the ecologists. How do you view the reaction of those sectors?

[Answer] I know the area where the plants will be built very well; for that matter, I know the state of Sao Paulo from end to end. It is a 23,000-hectare area that is completely uninhabited. There are only a few families of Indians, and they are assimilated Indians who speak Portuguese. So it was a correct choice. The environment will not be affected.

[Question] In the first year of your administration, you attracted many people to join the government party both in the Legislative Assembly and in the Federal Chamber. Recently you have suffered some losses. What is happening?

[Answer] What losses?

[Question] For example, there is Deputy Marco Antonio Castello Branco, Deputy Renato Cordeiro....

[Answer] Deputy Castello Branco left the PDS because his philosophy was not in tune with the basic philosophy of the party. That's all. Deputy Renato Cordeiro wanted to be a state secretary. It so happens that there are 79 state deputies and I do not have 79 state secretariats at my disposal. Even if I did, it would not be fair for a person to be elected and not want to serve his term of office. And I want to make it quite clear that the selection of a state secretary is an inherent prerogative of the governor's, and I will not relinquish that.

### The Criticism Is Pure Jealousy

[Question] And the selection of the secretary of public security?

[Answer] It was my selection also.

[Question] But the endorsement of the federal government is essential.

[Answer] The name of Judge Octavio Gonzaga Junior was duly approved on merit, including by the military authorities. The secretary has been here with me since March 1979; he merits my support and is going to remain with me until 15 March 1983.

[Question] During the last ABC strike, the impression was left that General Milton Tavares de Souza had acted as a sort of military governor of Sao Paulo....

[Answer] General Milton Tavares de Souza is a military man of exceptional qualities and whenever a question arises that involves matters of security, he consults me.

[Question] And who has the last word?

[Answer] The governor of the state of Sao Paulo is named Paulo Salim Maluf.

[Question] If you get a majority in the assembly, some politician immediately comes up and says that the governor offered advantages or positions. If you purchase the light company, the suspicion arises that there was some deal. Is there a credibility crisis involving the governor of Sao Paulo?

[Answer] If you don't do, you don't err, and I am a human being. It is possible that in the course of my public life, I have committed some mistakes. But I want to make it clear that an insult is the argument of one who does not have any argument. The great men were always the most criticized while they lived. I am criticized because I do things, because I desire to do. I take a plane in Sao Paulo at 2 p.m., to Brasilia, and am back at 5:30. I am not lazy. I was also criticized for the 60 overpasses I built in the capital. But if those overpasses did not exist, Sao Paulo would not move. The reason for that criticism is not the governor's lack of credibility. The reason is pure jealousy.

### I Can No Longer Take a Walk in my Neighborhood

[Question] Are you not bothered by that criticism?

[Answer] I respect the press and nobody in this world desired the freedom of the press as much as I did. Despite the insults and some stories that did not conform to the facts, I never sued anybody. In that respect, I was

always liberal. Furthermore, what is most perishable is not lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers or carrots; it is a false report. The only thing I do not permit is for anyone to touch my honor. When that happens, I react.

[Question] You have remained quiet about the so-called "Lutfalla case." Don't the stories about it touch the governor's honor?

[Question] That case was nothing but political intrigue. Every day, scores of firms, thousands per month, tens of thousands per year resort to receivership or bankruptcy. Suffice it to read the DIARIO DO COMERCIO to verify that. In the case of Lutfalla Textile, there was an attempt at political involvement. The whole Sao Paulo business world--which elected me with 80 percent of its votes to the presidency of the commercial association--knows which are my companies and from what I derive income.

[Question] Who has booed you in your public appearances?

[Answer] Instead of presenting their petitions in the meetings which I hold with deputies the present minority parties organize groups of 20 or 30 persons for some demonstration. In Campo Limpo, I was kissed, embraced and applauded by old ladies, young girls, humble people. Those who went to Campo Limpo in hired buses obviously were not residents of that neighborhood. Those were the ones who booed me. But booing me is foolishness. I am going to continue doing what I have always done.

[Question] You turned a good part of the state public administration upside down on Thursday, dismissing two secretaries and closing down four public enterprises. What happened?

[Answer] Nothing much. Two secretaries were replaced: the secretary of metropolitan affairs and the secretary of transportation. Appointing and dismissing secretaries is a governor's prerogative. Their replacements have already been working since Friday. In addition to that, I eliminated four public enterprises. I did that for elementary reasons. The Metropolitan Urban Transportation Company (EMTU) duplicated the work of the Greater Sao Paulo Metropolitan Planning Corporation (EMPLASA), that is, it dealt with transportation in the metropolitan areas. What did I do? I shut down EMTU and incorporated its functions in EEMPLASA. I, thereby, save 320 million cruzeiros per year. The State Low-Cost Housing Company (CECAP), as the name implies, built houses. So did the Public Savings Bank. I shut down CECAP and incorporated its functions in the Public Savings Bank, thereby saving 300 million. The Sao Paulo State Special Telecommunications Services (SETASA) installed TV towers in the interior. The Father Anchieta Foundation did likewise. I eliminated SETASA and now the foundation takes care of that function. I saved 60 million cruzeiros. BRASVACIN conducted inoculations and so did the Butanta Institute. In addition, the Low-Cost Medicine Foundation (FURP) handled medicines. Now the institute is going to conduct inoculations and FURP will get the facilities of BRASVACIN. That is, where I found two companies doing the same thing, I eliminated one. Nothing will cease to be done as a result of the elimination of the companies. As a



matter of fact, suffice it to examine the activity of all these agencies to see that I made a mistake: I should have done all that on the first day of my administration.

[Question] Getting away from politics and administration a bit, what do you think of divorce?

[Answer] It is obvious that there are couples that do not get along together and, consequently, the only recourse is separation, legal or otherwise, and the freedom to choose a new life. There are countless cases in which the person is emotionally more stable, happier in the second marriage. But I do not think divorce should be facilitated in Brazil for a very simple reason: at the beginning of married life, there is always a minor maladjustment. That is absolutely normal. But one has to try to get along so that the children tomorrow will not be like American movie stars, "married for the seventh time with so-and-so," as a result of excessive freedom.

[Question] Would you receive a committee of homosexuals in the governor's palace?

[Answer] I do not see why I should receive them. If they have something important to take care of, there is the secretary of social advancement, the secretary of health, the secretary of education. In some cases, incidentally, they have gone to the secretary of public security.... Recently they have even been a little upset because of the cleanup that has been carried out in the center of the city. I recall that when I got married I lived in the same neighborhood where I live today and at that time I could go out at night with my wife, walk around the block. Today, you cannot do that any more.

I Prefer To Invest in More Schools

[Question] What do you think of the "death squadron"?

[Answer] I am against the "death squadron" as an organization because nobody has the right to take the law into his own hands; not society, the police, or professionally contracted people. But I also feel that society must defend itself. It aroused great astonishment when the secretary of public security of Sao Paulo declared that everyone should have a revolver on his night-table. That is real ignorance of the law, because it permits anyone to purchase a weapon, go to the police and register it and have it in the house for legitimate defense.

[Question] Do you have any gun on your night-table?

[Answer] I do not need that today because the position of governor requires external security. But the day I am no longer in the position of governor, I will do what I always did: contract a private night security guard.



[Question] Why not increase the number of policemen in Sao Paulo?

[Answer] You have to think of the budget balance. I prefer to invest in schools rather than prison. There is no surplus of police in Sao Paulo but neither is there a shortage. I would not say the number is sufficient, but not far from it.

8711

CSO: 3001

## BRAZIL

### BRIEFS

**BOMB EXPLODES IN RESTAURANT**--Another attack took place early this morning, this time in Sao Paulo. The target was the restaurant (Bar da Terra) located at 940 (Mourada Coelho) Street, in the Pinheiro District. At 0130 this morning, when approximately 150 persons were in the bar, a bomb was hurled through a window and hit one of the customers in the head. But the bomb exploded only when it fell to the ground. It filled the room with a strong odor of gas. At least two persons were wounded. Police experts have concluded that the bomb is not homemade and that those who made it are experts. [Excerpts] [PY130222 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Sep 80]

**BRITISH GENERAL ARRIVES**--One of the greatest authorities in the world on terrorism, British Gen Richard Clutterbuck, has arrived in Sao Paulo. While in Brazil he will give conferences on terrorism and how to fight it. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Sep 80]

**CHURCH OFFICIALS TO VATICAN**--Rio de Janeiro--The archbishop of Salvador, Magr Avelar Brandao Vilela, will leave tomorrow for Rome together with all the bishops of the Third Regional Branch of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB]. This is a compulsory 5-year trip to report to the Holy See on the development of pastoral and administrative activities in the diocese. The bishops will stay in Rome for approximately 35 days. The meetings will last only 12 days, but the bishops will employ the remaining days to tour Roman churches. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Sep 80]

**INDUSTRIAL POWER CONSUMPTION**--The consumption of electrical power by the industrial sector has increased by 15.3 percent during the first half of 1980. The industries which experienced the greatest increase were those which produce paper, cardboard and food products. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80]

**PETROBRAS INDUSTRIAL FUEL STUDIES**--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [Petrobras] is studying the possibility of mixing coal and fuel oil for use as an industrial fuel. Tests will be made in the near future to

determine the efficiency of the mixture, the use of which would represent a saving of foreign exchange for the country on the order of \$700 million per year. Since the objective is saving foreign exchange, domestic coal will be used, but its percentage in the mixture will not be as high as 30 percent, as is being tested in the United States for oil-burning boilers. The ash content of domestic coal is high, and the tests will determine the percentage in which it can be mixed fuel oil. This mixture has come to be known in the United States as COM, the abbreviation for coal-oil mixture. Technicians are making an educated guess that domestic coal could be used in a 20-percent proportion in the mixture to be prepared in Brazil. Calculations made on the basis of this proportion and the current fuel oil consumption at \$30 per barrel in Brazil show the possibility of saving \$700 million in foreign exchange per year. [Excerpt] [PY110307 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jul 80 p 32]

CSO: 3001

## CHILE

### BRIEFS

SPANISH CORTES CONDEMNS PLEBISCITE--Madrid, 12 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--The Cortes (Parliament) of Spain yesterday approved a motion condemning as a "farce" the constitutional plebiscite carried out yesterday in Chile. The motion, submitted by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), the main political opposition force, states that the plebiscite "lacked sufficient political guarantees to be considered an expression of the free opinion of the Chilean people. Therefore, we condemn it as farce," it states. The motion was approved 237 votes to 3. [Text] [PY121558 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1056 GMT 12 Sep 80]

CHILEANS EXPELLED FROM ARGENTINA--Punta Arenas, Chile, 15 Sep (AFP)--Eleven Chileans have been violently expelled from Argentina, and it was unofficially reported here that this action was taken in retaliation for the new dispute which has broken out between the two countries in the Strait of Magellan. Santiago newspapers this morning report that this event occurred in the Argentine city of Rio Grande, in Patagonia, and that the Chileans were transferred to the Chilean zone of Tierra del Fuego. Some of the Chileans told the newspaper LA TERCERA that they were held 4 days without food and that in some cases they were forced to wash military and private vehicles in a heavy rain. The newspaper points out other harassments that the Chileans suffered. Some of them had been living in Argentina for several years and had children born in that country. [Excerpts] [PY160352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1416 GMT 15 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

## COSTA RICA

### BUSINESSMEN CREATE COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY

#### Goals Defined

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 8 A

[Text] The Committee for the Defense of Democracy, created on Wednesday evening at a meeting of businessmen, issued an appeal yesterday to all citizens of Costa Rica to join in the struggle to defend the traditional political system in the country.

At a press conference held in the premises of the Costa Rican Chamber of Commerce, the officers of the new movement spoke of what they regard as dangers threatening Costa Rican democracy, and of the need to prevent Marxism from continuing to advance.

All of the officers spoke to the journalists: Don Armando Guardia Villalaz, president; Don Edmondo Gerli, treasurer; Enrique Chavarria, controller; and voting members Rodrigo Jimenez Vega, William Barrantes Cartin, Rafael Angel Ulloa and Dr Rodrigo Paris Steffens. The secretary, Julio Ugarte T., who is in Honduras, was not present.

They explained that the committee is a permanent one, and that in its first struggle to maintain the Costa Rican institutional system and traditions it will seek to create an awareness in the citizens of the developing facts with regard to the banana strike in the southern part of the country and other similar solidarity movements through which the Marxist forces in the country have posed a threat.

#### Campaign

Don Guardia Villalaz said that an effort is being made through a broad publicity campaign to encourage demonstration of the rejection by the country as a whole "of these most antidemocratic and antipatriotic developments."

He explained that the committee is a national one, not representing private business alone. "It represents all the forces in the country in the struggle against communist activity," he said.

Don Rafael Angel Ulloa said that he agreed to take part in this movement as a citizen who feels that much in the democratic system is being lost.

He stressed that the struggle is a hard one, inasmuch as the extremes to which the communists have gone will not be allowed. The battle, he added, will be a frontal one, without fear of Marxism.

Don Edmondo Gerli said that the requirement for belonging to the committee is to be a citizen, a Costa Rican. "No trade union rights of any kind will be advanced," he said, and he indicated that in view of current events "we support the government because it represents the Costa Ricans." He made it clear that this decision has nothing to do with officials of any given political party.

He also said that the committee supports the decree promulgated last week by the government ordering provisional intervention at the premises of the Costa Rican Banana Company for the resolution of the labor crisis, because this provision defends the interests of the Costa Rican majority. "We are Costa Ricans and therefore democrats," he stressed.

Enrique Chavarria said that the current problem has its main origins in the apathy and indifference of the citizens, and that its resolution requires the concern of all Costa Ricans.

He spoke of the need to halt the present situation "before we have to bemoan other more difficult ones in the future."

Dr Paris stated that the committee is more in favor of Costa Rica than against anything. He said that Costa Rican democracy and the institutional system are being undermined by a minority but very well-organized group, the Marxists. "The time has come to say enough," he emphasized.

## War

Mr Barrantes said that "we are at war, not because we wanted it, but because national and international communism have declared it." He said that the outbreak of this war occurred with the beginning of the strike in the South.

"Defense of the traditions and the system of life we have enjoyed requires the participation of all Costa Ricans," Mr Jimenez Vega said for his part.

Don Edmondo Gerli said in a second address that a high communist leader stated last December that the Marxist movement planned to seize power through the trade unions.

The president of the committee, Don Armando Guardia, asked in conclusion that all Costa Ricans contribute their economic support. He gave assurance that the movement will be "a free rostrum for any Costa Rican who wants



to express his unease, his worry and his rejection of what is happening. Democracy is the gift of the brave," he concluded.

#### Democracy Taken for Granted

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 14 A

[Editorial: "The Defense of Democracy"]

[Text] The concerns and reasons which led the sponsors of the group called the Committee for the Defense of Democracy are without a doubt consistent with a dramatic current reality wherein democracy, as an ideal form of government, once defined by Winston Churchill as "the worst except for all the others," is suffering internally and externally from the onslaughts of its enemies on the far left or the far right.

It has become imperative today to adopt a more vigilant attitude concerning what is happening not only in our country, but also outside it, so that we can realize fully what is really happening to our basic institutions, the full exercise of our rights and respect for our traditional values, as well as the political forces beyond our frontiers vying for power for the purpose not of a more open democratic approach but in order to impose a totalitarian regime.

It is for these reasons that the defense of democracy becomes so difficult and delicate. The peoples who enjoy it, as ours do, very often are not fully aware of what it means until they lose it, and therefore their conviction and their zeal to prevent democracy from deteriorating are neglected or abandoned when it continues to function steadily. It is necessary thus to remind the citizens of what they have and at the same time point to the institutional shortcomings, especially those mechanisms which tend to strengthen the real and active participation of the people in the national tasks of greatest importance to the fate of the country.

Democracy is based on the liberal philosophy, a vision of man and of life in which freedom, the right to dissent, respect for personal dignity and the functioning of a popular will free of any fear or subjection to dogmatic and sectarian doctrines play a leading role. There is nothing more contrary to democracy than sectarianism and extremism. Therefore, as a form of political life, it is situated at a point equidistant from the extreme left and the extreme right. But precisely because its essence is respect for the opinions of others, tolerance for all ways of thinking, the defense of it must be waged on the level of ideas and the pedagogical exercise of a clear, vigorous and humanist policy.

If the Committee for the Defense of Democracy takes its place in this realm, as we hope it will, and not that of futile and exclusive opposition, nor that of adamant attitudes of a McCarthyist ilk, we are certain that it

will carry out highly educational and consciousness-raising work contributing to the maintenance of our precious democratic system.

### Democratic Values Defended

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Committee for the Defense of Democracy"]

[Text] A group of businessmen agreed to establish the Committee for the Defense of Democracy for the purpose of encouraging a national movement to strengthen the human values on which freedom and the dignity of man rest.

If a foreigner were to come to our country now, without knowledge of the historical background which has made our fatherland a culturally, economically and socially highly developed nation, he might think that the political forces of communism and anticommunism on our territory have begun to polarize and to move toward a clash. However this is not the fact, although the communists are engaged in an escalation of violence with a view to seizing political power in order to replace democracy with Marxist imperialism through the dictatorship of their party. In truth, the Committee for the Defense of Democracy has its reason for being in the need to revitalize certain concepts and attitudes which, precisely, were those which motivated the peaceful and harmonious development which has placed us in a privileged position among the nations of the world seeking social justice and humane distribution of the wealth.

For we believe that the Committee for the Defense of Democracy is more than a shock-force against communism, the promoter of a movement to bring back the eternal values of our national heritage, and it is for this reason that we are inclined to support it, persuaded that the country must return to certain channels, somewhat abandoned today, such as adherence to the law, to the principles of respect for international commitments assumed, individual freedoms, and other persons, which have been the basis of one of the societies which best implements justice.

If we realize that in order to win an 8-hour working day, other peoples have had to endure great suffering, while here, thanks to democratic evolution and the concept of love of one's fellow man, not only have we had this but also, for more than a century, free education, and subsequently insurance covering labor accidents, illness, maternity, disability, old age and death, paid vacations, the 13th wage, paid pre- and post-natal leave, a wage minimum established by law, compensation for unjustified dismissal, etc., we must agree that if we can continue this harmonious and democratic development, retaining individual freedoms and respect for others, giving the spirit its true value and material things that which they merit, we should do this.

One cannot ignore the fact that the communists' aggressive attitude and disrespect for the laws could well polarize forces and lead to a struggle which can be avoided if the entire people join vigorously and with loyal conviction in the struggle to defend democracy, involving the strengthening of the basic values of man, and such small and insignificant efforts as voting in the general, trade union or cell elections held in order to elect, in all cases, individuals with firm democratic convictions, thus preventing infiltration by the extremists who seek a place in them in order to destroy them.

3157

CSO: 3010

## HEAD OF LEFTIST COALITION DISCUSSES REGIONAL, LOCAL ISSUES

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 9

[Interview with United People coalition member Dr Rodrigo Gutierrez, by Wilmer Marillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The electoral mechanism which will culminate in October with the election of presidential candidate has also been put in motion in the United People leftist coalition sector. A physician, Dr Rodrigo Gutierrez, who is not regarded as a communist, appears to have the greatest chance of winning the nomination as the United People coalition's presidential candidate.

The leftist bloc leaders have started to organize a convention at which they believe some 100,000 persons will be voting.

In connection with that and other matters, we held an interview with Dr Rodrigo Gutierrez this week.

[Question] Are you a communist?

[Answer] No, I am not a member of any of the Marxist parties in the United People coalition. It is simply that those organizations are in agreement concerning my potential candidacy.

[Question] Do you consider yourself on the left or right?

[Answer] I consider myself a leftist, with a definition of what is left and right. Whenever it suits the PLN [National Liberation Party], it describes itself as a left-center party, meaning that it is neither on the left nor on the right. Actually, it is not a label that matters, but rather an attitude; in other words, what one stands for permanently. That is what makes an individual, a group or an organization progressive, democratic and leftist. They are synonymous, as part of an established trend of thought that is the same. A leftist has a very clear concept of democracy, a democracy with a broad popular base. Conversely, the other groups, for example in the case of the PLN, take no actual stand, except the position of protecting interests in accordance with the circumstances.

[Question] Is communist a bad word in Costa Rica at the present time?

[Answer] I would not say so. It has been used pejoratively, based on all the propaganda put out by the news media and the big businessmen. All this propaganda has caused the term communist to be interpreted as something bad in a large portion of the country.

[Question] You belong to a coalition in which there are communists. How can Costa Rica's struggles for democracy and the zeal for the communist cause be reconciled?

[Answer] We have in the coalition the Popular Vanguard Party [Costa Rican Communist Party], the Costa Rican Socialist Party and the workers' party. There is also an extensive group of independent sympathizers who are not affiliated with any of those parties and are not militants in those organizations, comprising a group in the coalition. In the last campaign, individuals of all origins gave us backing as representatives of various sectors. On that occasion, in a major speech Prof Carlos Monge, who at the time was dean of the University of Costa Rica, put forth the views of those who were not members of the leftist parties as part of the plan that we want for United People, which is the only alternative for a real change from what exists. At that time, they fit together well. If you note the program of the three parties, you will find the reflection of a democratic base which is far broader and operational than what is normally interpreted as Costa Rican democracy. You find there this group which was formed for the defense of democracy. It is comprised of individuals acting in the defense of what they consider to be democracy. It is democracy to them. However, they regard any massive participation by the people in national decision-making as subversion. For example, they want a democracy wherein chambers of business owners meet, associate and protect their interests; but they disapprove of the workers' organization into unions. They consider that anti-democratic. And they are far less inclined to give this basic mass that we call the people an opportunity to participate and manage national institutions such as the CCSS [Costa Rican Social Security Institute]. I cannot understand why it should not be the people who decide, in the final analysis, whether the quality of medicine is good or bad, in the management of a national institution. We have a good democracy; it has developed sufficiently. Democratic rights have certainly been obtained from the oligarchy. The Labor Code, the social demands, and financing for higher education: those have been the cause of major battles on the part of the people. And that is why we have a better democracy. But it does not mean that this democracy must stop there. We have to struggle to enable the people to develop the means for their self-government. That is why the communists are battling for democracy. The United People's program has that goal. It is attempting to demand rights which the people do not have yet. There may be a different concept of democracy among that group. In order to defend it, the first thing they think of is taking away the workers' rights. That is a fascist position. In the defense of a democracy as they understand it, they make mistakes at odds with rights and liberties.



[Question] The design of a revolution unfolds as the struggle of oppressing classes against oppressed classes. Could such a revolution occur in Costa Rica?

[Answer] Contemporary history is proving that the great oppressed masses must necessarily acquire a greater consciousness of their rights, and of the possibility of liberating themselves from the ruling class. Every day, in Costa Rica, we observe signs of the acquisition of consciousness by those sectors of the people, through the strengthening of their organization. They are more clearly aware of their own rights and, at the same time, they are better establishing their position with respect to the other type of domination, stemming from foreign interests. So, there is no reason for Costa Rica to be an exception, in comparison with the rest of mankind.

[Question] There is a possibility that communism is receiving support from the popular majorities to make their social changes. In such an event, would you attempt to maintain and strengthen the capitalist democracy that we know?

[Answer] We believe that, as the situation stands, we are using the mechanism of legal struggle to participate in the elections. That is the course of action which we shall use. We would, indeed, like the bourgeoisie, and the foreign interests that are exploiting this country, to respect that course of action; because we are growing, and we shall come to power. This will happen if they do not interfere. Fascism is a legitimate offspring of capitalism. When the people make progress toward taking power, their form of government is eliminated, and replaced by fascism.

[Question] Do you think that the revolutionary movements in Latin America have advanced or retrogressed? Where do you perceive the areas of greatest tension?

[Answer] There is no doubt that they have advanced, despite the enormous pressure from the armies of each country and the State Department; sometimes with direct military occupation, as occurred in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Cuba or Guatemala, directly with the Marines, or, as during the past 15 years, through the organization, training and supplying of repressive armies.

[Question] If it had not been for that repression, the Latin American peoples would now be governing themselves. Is it true that the communists control the strike movements?

[Answer] I was in the south, to observe what was happening. The majority of the strike committees are not comprised of communists. There are members of the Popular Vanguard in the administration of the confederations; but to claim that it is controlled means depriving the workers of the capacity to run their own organization. That is what the chambers in our country and the press claim, as a means of influencing public opinion against the strike. But there is the same relationship that might exist between the Democratic



Workers Confederation and the PLN, or between the CTU [Confederation of Workers of Costa Rica] and the Christian Democrats. There is unquestionably a front in which the leftist parties attach importance to the advancement of the workers in unions.

[Question] The communists have been accused of following the Kremlin's instructions to cause agitation in the country. How would you prove that this is untrue?

[Answer] It is very difficult to offer proof. But I am quite certain that there has not been the slightest interference from Moscow with regard to our struggle, for two reasons: The first is that our organizations are quite clearly aware of how to manage and what to do in connection with our popular struggle in the country. It would be impractical for them to be analyzing there, and telling us what to do. That is something that would occur only to the oligarchy, but it is helpful to the latter from a propaganda standpoint. I would say that parties such as the PLN or the Christian Socialist Party are currently receiving money from abroad, and there are practical ways of proving that they receive instructions from and cater to interests outside of the country.

[Question] Do you believe that the so-called committee for defense of democracy is a shock force against communism? What dangers do you discern in a confrontation between the extremes?

[Answer] That committee is the organization of this country's oligarchy, with the backing or consent of the State Department, to protect its economic interests. We shall never fall into the trap of battling with those gentlemen, in the first place, because, within 10 minutes, they could collect half a million colones with which to make propaganda. It would be another campaign, like so many others that have occurred, only revealing the first signs of fascism when they observe that the people are beginning to acquire a consciousness of their rights.

[Question] The issue of relations with the Soviet Union has always caused controversy. There is still a distrust of Russian intentions. Don't you think that, by making some of their old mistakes, the Russians are jeopardizing relations with Latin America?

[Answer] In the United People program, we have a very clearcut point dealing with foreign relations. As an independent country, we shall have relations with all the nations of the world, relations marked by mutual respect and reciprocal advantage. The relations with the USSR and other countries are beneficial to Costa Rica.

[Question] It is admitted that the possibilities for commercial exchanges with Russia are limited. So what is the reason for Russia's interest in maintaining embassies, for example, in Costa Rica?

[Answer] I am not thoroughly familiar with the matter, but I think that the relations have not developed further because of the lack of interest on the part of local commerce. It simply sold coffee, and attempted to sell bananas. The economic relations were not encouraged; but they are here, and could be developed. In any event, I do not think that the principle is solely one of an economic nature. International relations are a little more complex than mere commercial exchange.

[Question] Will the leftist parties in the coalition run in the next elections again?

[Answer] Yes, and it is quite possible that I will be the presidential candidate. At the moment, an extensive national survey is going to be started, for confirmation, and also a search for another candidate. A kind of convention will be held in October. Work has started on the collection of some 100,000 signatures, to ratify my candidacy. In addition, we are in the process of organizing other independent forces, which are beginning to realize that the so-called change that the traditional parties have been controlling over the past 30 years is making very little difference, and are starting to view us as the path toward the real change.

2909

CSO: 3010

## COMMENTARY DENOUNCES U.S. INTERVENTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA151219 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 80

["Our America"]

[Excerpts] If some unwary soul still doubts that the U.S. imperialist government and some of its henchmen in Latin America and in other parts of the world are openly interfering in the domestic affairs of the Central American nations, the evidence revealed in the past few weeks would surely clear those doubts away. A war bulletin released by the Salvadoran Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] recently reported that on 15 August an American military instructor was killed in fighting in Santa Ana, in the western part of the country.

The bulletin adds that the incident occurred when several guerrilla units ambushed a rural police jeep and as a result of the operation, in addition to the American adviser, eight policemen were killed and four more were wounded. The bulletin says that the presence of these Yankee instructors shows the servility of the military-Christian Democratic tyranny. It notes that U.S. military intervention in El Salvador is so brazen that these individuals are openly involved in repressing the people. They are even giving orders in their own language, in English, and they do not bother to hide their physical appearance, which is quite different from that of Salvadorans.

Concerning the crisis in the upper military echelons of the tyranny, the FARN says the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador is pulling the strings of its criminal monsters in the armed forces.

Far from defending human rights, the U.S. reactionary circles are defending the right of the transnational companies to continue fleecing the so-called Third World nations in close collusion with the national oligarchies, which are satisfied with a small portion of the booty. The only right U.S. imperialism recognizes for the peoples of our America is the right to a slow death from hunger; the right to illiteracy and lack of education; the right to be tortured, imprisoned or killed; the right to renounce the beautiful ideal of a homeland, and the right to slavery.

CSO: 3010

## DORTICOS CLOSES MATANZAS PARTY MEETING

FL151031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the party Politburo, has made the closing remarks at the provincial party review meeting in Matanzas which was held at the Heroes de Playa Grion Theater.

Dorticos stressed the achievements of the province in milk production and livestock development and the contribution of Matanzas to the increase of the country's export goods. In this regard, he emphasized the success of the Jaguey Grande citrus project.

Dorticos also referred to the fundamental role which Matanzas plays in the country's sugar economy and its position in comparison to the other provinces [presumably with regard to sugar production]. He expressed the party's confidence that Matanzas sugar workers will overcome successfully the difficulties of the previous harvest.

He mentioned the modest progress made in the implementation of the economic management and planning system. He said that many of the presentations made by delegates to the meeting showed maturity in economic awareness which is still modest although promising. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 15 September reporting on the meeting says that Julian Rizo Alvarez was reelected party first secretary in Matanzas Province.]

CSO: 3010

## NEW INVENTORY CONTROL REGULATION ISSUED

Havana GRAZIA In Spanish 15 Aug 60 p 3

[Text of Decree No. 60 of Executive Committee of Council of Ministers]

[Text] Whereas: Within the national economy there have been cases of accumulated inventories of production and consumer goods that exceed the real needs of the enterprises or are not used because their specifications do not correspond to the requirements of present consumption or because they have lost some of their physical or chemical properties;

Whereas: These accumulated inventories are due in part to changes in technology or decisions made outside the enterprises and due in part to such causes as acquisition of products for investments whose timetables were not based on real possibilities of execution, nonexistence of consumption or inventory standards or their incorrect application in planning or contracting, inadequate storage, unilateral sales without agreement with the allowed buyer, incorrect estimate of popular demand and lack until recently of centralized specifications for technical and material supply and for centralized circulation of products in the state sector as well as lack of credit mechanisms to help prevent excessive accumulation of rotating means;

Whereas: The frequent arrival of products imported irregularly or in concentrated form because of the proportion of our foreign trade that is with very distant countries, standardized distribution of some products concentrated on a date or brief period and the creation of exportable stock require temporary excessive inventories; and

Whereas: The idle inventories affect the economy of the enterprises and make the implementation of economic calculation difficult since efforts must be made to solve problems outside their main activity and usually outside their scope, it becomes necessary to take centralized measures to eliminate the present unnecessary accumulated inventories as quickly as possible and with the greatest benefit for the national economy and also, along with the application of the mechanisms of the Economic Management and Planning System, to aid strict compliance with the provisions on enterprises

and budgeted units and the activity of the organizations of the Central State Administration and the local people's government organs to prevent new unnecessary accumulations;

Therefore: In use of the prerogatives conferred on it, the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers decrees the following:

#### Regulation on Idle Inventories

Article 1. The objective of the present regulation is to establish the required regulations:

- a) To clean out, consolidate, finance and eliminate idle inventories in the possession of the state enterprises as of 31 December 1979; and
- b) To establish the treatment of idle inventories created in the state enterprises beginning 1 January 1980.

Article 2. For the effects of this regulation, idle inventories are classified as:

- a) Obsolete or defective idle inventories; and
- b) Excessive idle inventories.

Inventories defined as idle in resolutions of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and the Ministry of Domestic Trade will be included in these two categories.

#### Chapter 1. Elimination of Idle Inventories Existing at End of 1979

##### Section 1. Cleaning Out, Consolidating Idle Inventories Existing at End of 1979

Article 3. Supply and sales enterprises, wholesale consumer goods enterprises and specialized supply enterprises are obliged to buy all the idle inventories existing as of 31 December 1979 that are in the possession of production and service enterprises, wholesale circulation enterprises, territorial or provincial enterprises or retail circulation enterprises which these offer for sale in accord with Articles 5 to 13 of the present regulation.

Article 4. The following terms will be used in the present regulation:

- a) "Purchasing enterprise(s)" refers in the singular to any of the enterprises obliged to buy according to Article 3 and, in the plural, to all of them;



b. "selling enterprises" refers in the singular to any of the enterprises that offer idle inventories for sale according to Article 3 and, in the plural, to all of them;

c. "idle inventories" without further specification refers to idle inventories existing as of 31 December 1979 in the possession of selling enterprises. This can also be called "idle merchandise" or "idle products"; and

ch) "Governing organizations" refers to the Central State Administration organizations which are the superior national circulation organizations for the product involved.

Article 5. The selling enterprises are obliged to offer their idle inventories for sale in the following way:

a) To the purchasing enterprises which should buy them, according to the governing organizations;

b) Within 6 months after the date this regulation goes into effect with the exception of sales offers made to wholesale circulation enterprises or territorial or provincial enterprises in which case the obligation is extended for 6 months more;

c) Including in the offer the declaration of the idle products with their respective descriptions, place and date of delivery and other delivery conditions as well as other pertinent rights and obligations of the parties; and

ch) In writing with the approval of the director of the corresponding selling enterprise.

The governing organizations will regulate the procedures for the sales offer and develop and specify the provisions of this Article 5.

Article 6. The purchasing enterprise, within 45 days after the date of the sales offer made to it, must respond to that offer, including in the response a proposal for the sales contract to be signed by the parties.

The sales proposal will specify the products that will not be delivered immediately and must remain in storage at the selling enterprise.

Article 7. The parties will sign the contract within 30 days after the date of the sales offer.

Article 8. If it is agreed that the idle products are not to be delivered immediately to the purchasing enterprise:

a) They will remain in storage at the selling enterprise which will be responsible for their care and preservation and must report on them

periodically, certifying their integrity and condition to the purchasing enterprises. The purchasing enterprises will pay the selling enterprise for storage expenses and any other related expenses; and

b) The contract will include the storage and subsequent delivery conditions for the products as agreed on by the parties.

Article 9. If the purchasing enterprise has not responded to the sales offer within the term mentioned in Article 6 or has not sent the corresponding sales proposal or has responded partially in any other way, it must be understood that it totally accepts the conditions of the sales offer. In that case, that offer will become the contract and under those terms the selling enterprise will bill and collect the amount for the idle inventories which will remain in storage at the expense of the purchasing enterprise, applying clause a of Article 8 at that time.

Article 10. When consumer goods for the people which retail and wholesale enterprises sell are involved, the idle merchandise which is defective and the merchandise which the governing organization determines cannot be sold during the present year because of the nature of its distribution must be bought by the circulation enterprise that sent them to the selling enterprise. In this case, the provisions on contracts in Articles 5 to 9 of this regulation are in effect with the sole exception of clause a of Article 5.

The determination of unsellable merchandise for 1980 must be made 45 days after the date this regulation goes into effect.

Article 11. The central circulation enterprises are obliged:

a) To declare the idle inventories in their possession as of 31 December 1979 to their respective superior organizations within 6 months after the date this regulation goes into effect; and

b) To buy in 1980 idle inventories existing as of 31 December 1979 from the enterprises that have them in their possession, whether they are purchasing or selling enterprises.

These obligatory purchases by the central circulation enterprises will be governed by the above articles in Chapter I of this regulation.

Article 12. The purchasing enterprises will not have to acquire excessive idle inventories that the selling enterprises offer for sale through the obligatory sales mechanism of this regulation if they are inventories that must be consumed or sold by this enterprise in 1980 according to the supply plan of the enterprise that has them in its possession.

The enterprises that refuse the offer in such cases can request corresponding adjustments to the supply contracts that they have pending as suppliers to the enterprises that have these idle inventories.

Article 12. The purchasing enterprises will maintain strict accounting, statistical and physical control over the idle products in stock as well as over the idle products that they buy in 1960 in order to guarantee their integrity and preservation and they will report on them periodically to their superior organizations and to the National Bank of Cuba.

## Section 2. Financing, Elimination of Idle Inventories Existing at End of 1972

Article 14. The National Bank of Cuba will grant financing to the central circulation enterprises for up to 5 years without interest for amounts equivalent to the value of the idle inventories that they declare and acquire through Article 11.

Article 15. The central circulation enterprises and their superior organizations are obliged to negotiate and eliminate all idle inventories declared or acquired by them through Article 11. After consultation with the National Bank of Cuba, they will present to the government their proposals of elimination or rapid reduction of these inventories through exports, replacement of imports, use as raw materials for secondary production or for new articles by local industries or for sales to agricultural cooperatives, farmers, organizations, associations, individual workers or the people.

Article 16. The National Bank of Cuba will supervise the elimination of idle inventories, demanding that it be done in the shortest time possible and be justified economically. The central circulation enterprises and their superior organizations will draw up and present their plans to the bank, detailing volumes to be sold, timetables and forms of sale.

The bank will cancel financing when appropriate negotiations to reduce or eliminate the idle inventories are not carried out according to these plans, requiring immediate payment or transferring the amount to loans due when monetary funds are not available.

Article 17. Once negotiations for the use or sale of obsolete or defective idle inventories have been exhausted based on Article 11 of this regulation, the central circulation enterprises that have declared or acquired these products will certify this, report in writing on the negotiations to their superior organization or organ and ask for a declaration of total loss or allocation of the products for raw materials or other uses.

The superior organization or organ will accept or refuse this request within 60 days after its presentation. If it does not accept it, it will indicate the way to handle the products. If it accepts the declaration of total loss, it will indicate the method for applying for the destruction of the products. If it agrees to allocate them as raw materials, it will establish the deadline for that measure to be carried out.

If the request is accepted, the enterprise will cancel the value of those inventories in its books, requesting corresponding budgetary financing based on Article 19.

If the amount of the total loss of an enterprise does not exceed 500 pesos, the director of the enterprise is empowered to authorize the cancellation of the inventory and the destruction of the useless products.

Article 18. Every sale of idle inventories by the state enterprises that maintain them, whether obligatory or not, must be done at official established prices or through the specific procedures dictated by the State Committee for Prices for these objectives.

Article 19. The national, provincial or municipal budget, depending on the case, will finance 100 percent of the loss which is the result of any sales for the enterprise through its superior organization or organ. The request for this financing will be done according to the procedure established by the State Committee for Finance.

#### Chapter II. Treatment of Idle Inventories Created Beginning This Year

Article 20. The idle inventories created beginning on 1 January 1980 will receive the treatment established in Articles 21 to 26 of this regulation, depending on the case, with Articles 27 and 28 applicable to all cases.

Article 21. The excessive idle inventories produced beginning this year for reasons covered by the Single Plan for Economic and Social Development will be financed totally through the national budget.

Those inventories, independent of their location, will be recorded and controlled by the central circulation enterprises of the products involved or by the exporting enterprises if they are products to be exported, according to established procedure.

The Central Planning Board will inform the State Committee for Finance of the products included in the plan where these accumulations will occur, the volume these will reach and the organizations that will administer them.

Article 22. The excessive idle inventories produced in the enterprises beginning this year by superior decisions but not included in the Single Plan for Economic and Social Development will be financed by the national budget after approval by the Council of Ministers at the request of the Central State Administration organization that administers them. The administering organization will request approval of the volume of these inventories from the Council of Ministers.

In the planned cases, the idle products, independent of their location, must be recorded as provided in the previous article.

Article 23. To determine the method of preservation, storage, handling and sale of the created idle inventories in the cases covered by Articles 21 and 22, the enterprises will be governed by the procedure established by the appropriate organization.

The holder of these inventories will collect storage expenses and other related expenses which will also be financed by the national budget.

Article 24. The enterprise that has recorded the merchandise considered as idle inventory under Articles 21 and 22 will receive the value of the existing inventories declared as such from the national budget through its superior organization or organ. Once the national budget gives the enterprise the value of these inventories through its superior organization or organ, they will be considered to have been acquired by the state.

The organization or organ appointed administrator of the inventories mentioned above will notify the holder of the value and volume of the released inventory as well as its destinations through the enterprise that has then recorded.

Once the authorizations for release are received, the enterprise that has these inventories recorded will pay the national budget the total value of the sales made, excluding the amount of the commercial surcharge or discount.

Article 25. The obsolete idle inventories that occur after 1 January 1980 can be sold by the enterprise to any other state enterprise that is interested in buying them.

The production or service enterprise that has defective idle inventories can also allocate them for secondary production or sell them directly to other state enterprises, especially to local industrial enterprises, or to agricultural cooperatives, farmers, organizations, associations, individual workers or the people.

In the sales mentioned in the two previous paragraphs of this clause, the enterprise does not need prior authorization from its superior organization or organ nor from the enterprises or organizations in charge of the circulation of this product.

If this merchandise is sold with adjustments in price based on present instructions of the State Committee for Prices, the losses that this causes will be financed according to the procedure established by the State Committee for Finance with the participation of the State Committee for Prices and the National Bank of Cuba as well as other organizations chosen by the State Committee for Finance.

Article 26. Stock that exceeds inventory standards can be sold to the enterprises from which they were received or, with their authorization, to other enterprises that need them.



The State Committee for Prices--with the participation of the State Committee for Finance, the Central Planning Board and the State Committee for Statistics--will establish the procedure to determine the expenses caused by the sale of products that exceed inventory standards. These expenses, as a general rule, must be assumed by the enterprise that has the inventories.

Article 27. Purchasing enterprises and budgeted units can refuse and return merchandise remitted to them which was not contracted as to assortment, size or other specifications.

Article 28. Production and service enterprises, wholesale circulation enterprises, territorial or provincial enterprises and retail circulation enterprises can request modification or rescission of their supply contracts based on the Regulation of General Conditions of Supply Contracts which is considered applicable to sales under this regulation.

#### Final Provisions

First: The National Bank of Cuba can, as an exception and because of the present stage of transition in the gradual implementation of the Economic Management and Planning System, grant credits to enterprises for up to 2 years with a special interest rate that will be fixed in each case by the president of the bank after specific requests to him by the head of the superior organization or organ of the corresponding enterprise. This will be done to resolve special and temporary situations of accumulated inventories not included in technical-economic plans through outside decisions.

Second: The National Bank of Cuba is obliged not to accept goods that are not adequately stored or well preserved and accumulated merchandise that is not economically sound and in line with the approved plans of the enterprises as material support for the short-term credits that it grants.

Third: The state organizations and organs and their subordinate enterprises, obliged to comply with the present regulation, will apply the appropriate administrative and disciplinary measures on those responsible for lack of compliance with its provisions or its complementary regulations.

Fourth: The State Committee for Finance is empowered to dictate the necessary regulations to clean out the idle inventories at budgeted units as of 31 December 1979.

Fifth: The placement and destination of idle inventories related to armaments, military technology and other areas related to defense or domestic order will be subject to the regulations of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior in agreement with the principles of this regulation.



Sixth: The Central Planning Board, the State Committee for Prices, the State Committee for Finance, the National Bank of Cuba, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the other organizations of the Central State Administration which control circulation of products will dictate complementary regulations required for the fulfillment of the present regulation within their jurisdiction.

Seventh: Any provision contrary to the present regulation which will go into effect upon publication in the GACETA OFICIAL DE LA REPUBLICA is repealed.

Given in Havana on 8 July 1980, "Year of the Second Congress"

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, president, Council of Ministers  
Gervy Cienfuegos Gorriaran, secretary of the Council of Ministers and its Executive Committee

7717

Ord: 3010

# IMPORTANCE OF FULFILLING DUTY IN FAR NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish. 3 Aug 80 p 30-33

[Article by Mario Rodriguez: "Guidance Support for Troops"]

[Text] The officers from the general staff and the political section were visiting the small unit for the purpose of checking on the organization of the training process.

Among other aspects, the commission looked into the status of personnel training for guard duty.

During the inspection, personnel demonstrated good knowledge and also responded skillfully in the various situations that were created.

However, a whole series of shortcomings also came out, such as, for example, the lack of proper attention to the high fighting spirit of personnel reporting for guard duty and the failure to observe the kind of solemnity which must characterize the ceremony involved in the performance of this important duty.

Many think that guard duty is nothing more than something quite routine, a daily activity, just another assignment that does not require the mobilization of spiritual forces, willpower and true stoicism.

We believe that, behind all of the shortcomings pointed out, there is a lack of knowledge as to the regulations that govern the performance of this important activity without which it is impossible to speak of a high level of combat readiness.

The above paragraphs were taken from an article which was published recently under the title "A High Spirit on Guard Duty" by the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the central organ of the USSR Defense Ministry.

The material, written by Maj Gen A. Kostin, contains a large number of practical examples showing that strict compliance with all regulations is becoming ever more necessary.

This article undoubtedly is very much in line with our intention here to present, even though rather only summarily, some comments on important documents which govern military activities in our FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], in other words, general military regulations.

They constitute the legal setup which serves as the guideline for military organization and they are made up of the Interior Duty Regulations, the Garrison and Guard Duty Regulations, and the Disciplinary Regulations. All of them are closely tied together and each of them is part of an integral organism.

By way of example we might make reference to some significant aspects here.

The Guard Duty and Garrison Service Regulations, which we might take up here by way of example, took effect by virtue of Order 46 of 1976, issued by the Minister of the FAR; Article 183 provides for the following:

"The sentry is an inviolable person" and it defines what that inviolability consists of; it is of extraordinary importance and constitutes an indispensable requirement so that guard duty may accomplish its role as a combat mission.

The Interior Service Regulations, a document made effective by virtue of Order 45 of 1976 issued by the Minister of the FAR, in turn is an obligatory consultation document which furthermore requires profound and meticulous study.

In its 15 chapters, 17 annexes, and more than 400 articles, the member of the military establishment and especially the officer, as the person who holds highest responsibility for the education of fighting men, can find the central outlines governing the life and activities of any military unit. As is to be assumed, of course, where all of the provisions are complied with completely, there is no reason for any deficiencies in terms of internal duty, an aspect which constitutes the personality of any military group.

However it is necessary to underscore one particular detail which tells us that strict compliance with provisions alone is not enough to obtain the best results.

According to the regulations themselves, overall compliance with their precepts must be accompanied by high moral and fighting qualities, a profound ideological conviction, and total devotion to the cause of socialism and communism. Without that, the study and application of their content would become something mechanical and meaningless.

In Chapter 1, Article 1, the Interior Service Regulations state the following:

"The member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba is a defender of the socialist fatherland, its sovereignty, its territorial

integrity, and the socialist revolution." Later on they point out the following:

"The member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces must consider it an honorable duty strictly to comply with the laws and requirements of the military oath; he must be disciplined, honest, valiant, and he must spare no effort, not even his own life, in doing his military duty."

Strict compliance with this precept of course cannot be achieved without good work from the political and ideological viewpoint.

This does not mean that the fighting man must blindly practice what has been spelled out in these provisions; instead, each of his actions must be backed up by a high level of consciousness and fidelity to the cause which he defends.

The above is fully demonstrated through the experience of the units which march in the vanguard of the competition process above all in the socialist competition initiator units.

In inspecting an artillery unit in the Western Region recently, a unit which initiated socialist competition in the FAR, we inquired as to the motivations of the fighting men in strictly carrying out the duties spelled out in the regulations.

The deputy chief for political activities answered our questions:

"In reality," he told us, "this has not been easy because it took quite some time and dedication to achieve the results which today are reality.

"I can tell you that a part of the secret of our success regarding unit service is due to the close link between that which must be carried out strictly and the full knowledge of its objective necessity. In my judgment, this is one of the causes behind the stable character of our results."

#### Work Tool

General military regulations, like all of the other orders and directives, constitute a valuable work tool and an important guide for action.

It is true, for example, that the commander is the direct organizer of the regulation and the order contained in it and that his activity is backed up by the laws, regulations, orders, and instructions from higher commanders.

In the same manner, there is no denying that the commander enjoys a high level of confidence given to him by the party and the government and that he is personally responsible for the combat readiness of the minor units

(unit) entrusted to his command. The Interior Service Regulations clearly spell out his functions in Article 14:

"Commanders have the right to issue orders to all subordinates and they have the duty to check into their execution, with the subordinates being obligated strictly to obey such orders."

We can thus infer that the regulations govern the sphere of action involving both commanders and subordinates as well as relations between them. Hence, their importance as an outstanding document providing guidance and standards.

As we may logically assume, it is impossible, in a few short paragraphs to bring out their full and varied content since their influence extends throughout the full wealth and problem complex of military activities.

The character of these regulations as a valuable working instrument is detected throughout their content.

Chapter 3, for example, precisely spells out the duties of military personnel who hold certain functions starting at the regimental level which is why consulting that passage is a first-ranking necessity.

Could one perhaps deny that the real causes of shortcomings in combat and political training many times spring precisely from a lack of knowledge of some of these duties?

This is why one of the first concerns of any commander must be to have a thorough knowledge of the authority conferred upon him by the regulations, in addition to having a mastery of his own specialty and the pedagogic principles which govern the training of fighting men.

This aspect is sometimes deficient in young officers who have recently graduated from military training centers since, as is quite natural, work in a new assignment always presents obstacles at the beginning. This is why the experience of officers with longer service must be used as a big help in this sense.

But there is certainly another aspect which is fundamental in the reliable and consistent implementation of regulations. The most important thing here is by all means possible to avoid simplifications in the organization of unit service, as well as violations of military regulations in general.

"In some units," it says in the article entitled "The General Staff and Unit Service," published in the newspaper ERASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 June 1979, "instead of enhancing the responsibility of guard duty, of company billets, of the unit guard officer, of the motor pool guard officer, and of the enlisted man on guard duty at the gate, checking passes, additional responsibilities are assigned to those who already have enough to do or

strict compliance with duties is not demanded; this sort of thing can not only create difficulties and problems but also leads to the violation of the requirements established for these types of duty performance."

The political and party organizations carry fundamental weight in the practical materialization of the general outlines contained in the regulations.

This is why their activities must among other things be aimed at rendering active assistance to the commanders and staffs in terms of improving the organization and implementation of everything regarding unit service. One of their main tasks at all times must be to support the demanding commanders, to strengthen their authority, to show the personal example set by communists and Young Communists in strict compliance with everything established in general military regulations, orders, and directives.

The importance of this aspect must be stressed at party and Union of Young Communists meetings regarding everything having to do with compliance with unit service because this will help strengthen work in this respect and will constitute an important educational resource.

Raising the level of consciousness regarding overall compliance with general military regulations and all other documents governing military activities undoubtedly is a responsibility of everybody and a practical way of complying with the provisions backing socialist legality within the FAR.

The systematic study of regulations by all personnel must be a priority task so that they may employ diverse and highly varied forms political media, and military education.

Attaining this objective means study and thorough research on regulations and the conscious and strict application of their content is more than just an urgent requirement for military activities--it is a necessity that cannot be neglected.

In his Order 117 of 1979, the Minister of the FAR establishes the measures which must be applied for this purpose.

It is necessary for the materialization of regulations to be turned into something normal, into a habit which runs parallel to the conduct of any activity and which is included in the conduct of every serviceman because, according to the provisions of Article 3, Interior Service Regulations:

"All military personnel must highly value the honor and fighting tradition of the FAR and their own military unit, as well as the dignity of their military rank. All military personnel must do their duty toward the socialist fatherland and the Republic of Cuba, in combat, to the end."

5058  
CS0:3010



## NATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER DESCRIBED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Apr 80 pp 51-52

[Text] The National Air Traffic Control Center has the task of controlling and directing flights, using telecommunications with planes and all national and international airports, as well as control areas adjacent to Cuba, such as Jamaica, Merida, Miami and Houston (Texas).

The purpose of control is basically to guarantee safety and prevent collisions between planes and crashes. In order to carry out its functions, the Center assigns the routes to be followed and specific altitudes (from sea level to 19,812 meters), while taking the operational features of every plane into account. In order to ensure adequate separation between planes, the Center takes care of requests for deviations, ascents and descents and gives precise instructions enabling pilots to make rapid, comfortable and safe flights.

The Center also provides the latest meteorological information and in necessary cases, carries out search-and-rescue operations for lost planes or in complex situations requiring speed in operations and decisions in order to save lives.

The Center has 7 supervisors, 6 coordinators, 16 controllers and 17 assistants, who are intermediate-level technicians and specialists in air transit with good mastery of English. There is a rigorous annual medical physical which stresses psychological aspects because of the need to handle changing situations in a brief amount of time with great expertise. Air traffic controllers also give air directions from the ground, resolving emergency problems that are presented.

The Center's systems are of great electronic complexity, which requires that they be maintained by a corps of engineers and technicians with a high level of reliability and availability. This personnel also handle the system of directional radio beacons, nondirectional and telemetric beacons that mark the system of air routes and paths used by planes in their navigation. The system of aids also helps the controller to direct flights.

Control panels are transceiverized and on them, one can choose desired frequencies based on the corresponding sector of work. There is a system of intercommunication with acoustic and luminous signals and it is possible to maintain several panels in conference at the same time.

The installation permits changeovers so that any interruption can be solved in a brief amount of time. All systems at the Center are duplicated so that in case of breakdown, the reserve system goes into operation, allowing maintenance personnel to work on the faulty system without interrupting work at the panel.

The Center has a technical room equipped with control panels making it possible to ensure that work parameters are adequately complied with and detect whether difficulties are in the internal system of the panels or in an external section of the circuit.

The panels have a system of batteries with the capacity to work 24 hours without a break if there is any interruption in the power supply.

Communications of the panels are connected with advance stations located in Sandino, Pinar del Rio, Managua and another in Florida, Camaguey, through the microwave system of the Ministry of Communications. These advance stations make it possible to have communication cover of the entire control area assigned to Cuba.

The advance systems are double and also have reserve plants so as to guarantee uninterrupted operation.

These systems mean a leap in quality for air transit services because of the modern techniques involved and the scale achieved in sectorization of the air space. It is now possible to integrate radar and automatized systems, which will in the future be capable of assimilating growth in international air operations.

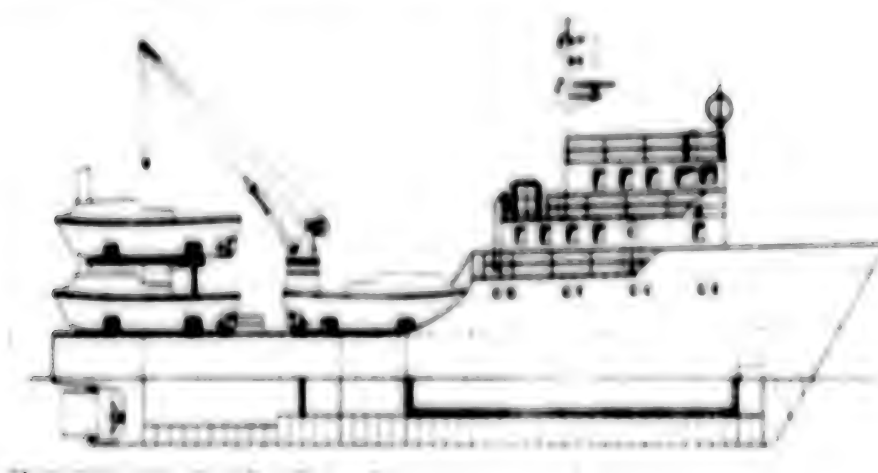
11,464

CSO: 3010

## NEW FISHING VESSEL BEING BUILT IN LOCAL SHIPYARD

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Jul 80 p 27

[Text]



Technical sketch of the new perch boat designed by the Naval Projects Center of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry and already under construction by a Cuban shipyard.

The Naval Projects Center of the Cuban Ministry of the Fishing Industry has designed a vessel capable of carrying six plastic perch boats 7 meters long of the type used for perch and porgy fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. The launching and hoisting of the boats will be done by a hydraulic crane, which will greatly ease the work of fishermen.

The vessel, already being built by a Cuban shipyard, has its engine room abaft, with capacity for the main 340-hp engine, two 80-kWh generators and three cold compressors.

In front of the engine room is the processing chamber, equipped to freeze catches. Its capacity is approximately 1.5 tons per day.

Cabins and other facilities for the crew's use are in the prow superstructure. Also, there is a lounge-dining room, kitchen, cabins for crew members and a dispensary, all with the necessary equipment for air temperature control.

The vessel was designed to provide greater comfort for fishermen and ensure all hygienic and safety considerations for men living at sea.

The main features of this new fishing vessel are as follows: total length, 12 meters; length between perpendiculars, 28 meters; total beam, 8.5 meters; maximum draught, 2.5 meters; depth of hold, 4.1 meters; displacement, 360 tons; capacity of refrigerated hold, 90 tons; range, 2,500 nautical miles; power of main engine, 340 hp; and crew, 33 men.

11.004

CSO: 1010

## PINAR CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF NOTES ECONOMIC, SOCIAL WORKS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 10 Aug 80 pp 39-41

[Text] On the approach of the date for the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the establishment of Civil Defense--31 July--its National General Staff announced that Pinar del Rio occupied first place during the 1979-1980 training year.

New and valuable achievements were recorded during the year now ending in factories, organizations, ministries, economic facilities of various types, in the formations and staffs throughout the land.

This victory of Pinar del Rio is a symbol of the development of civil defense which keeps up with the pace of the nation's economic and social impetus. This is why VERDE OLIVO interviewed the civil defense head in that province, his chief of staff, and the two militia members who are the founders of that outfit.

Comrade Orlando Lugo Ponte, president of the people's government in Pinar del Rio, is head of civil defense. In answering our question concerning the causes of the success achieved, he said that he considered the main causes to be the tenacity, enthusiasm, and seriousness of the staffs, both in drawing up wartime plans and plans against hurricanes, as well as in practical activities.

First of all I have to report the conviction of the cadres in civil defense, in the people's government, and the party regarding the importance of this type of work," he said, "along with the benefits to the country deriving coordination in case of natural disaster or enemy attack. This can be seen by the support given by the mass organizations and the staffs of the various organizations, the close relations with the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], the Army Corps, and the Ministry of the Interior.

"This awareness and the love of all comrades in the accomplishment of their tasks is another one of the reasons why we achieved these triumphs. In spite of everything, we have quite a way to go yet and more triumphs to harvest.

"In a word, the conditions that we have regarding civil defense work, relations with government agencies and with the party--these determine the organizational and operational successes of civil defense in our province."

The effort of improving combat readiness is being accomplished along with routine tasks in the production of industrial establishments, services, and agriculture. The next question involved the factors which in practice contributed to the attainment of high levels of combat training during the year.

"We believe that some questions of a practical character helped us," he replied, "including the exercises we carried out, the natural phenomena, the supervision and substantial aid given by the Civil Defense National General Staff, its recommendations; all of that helped us in perfecting our plans."

"There is one important thing I must mention: the close connection between the entire people and civil defense work and the role which the printed and electronic press of our province has played. We have had a series of practical examples during the latest atmospheric phenomena: the electronic press--Radio Guama--did a tremendous job in providing guidance, it really mobilized everybody, it provided information and guidance for the people all along. This facilitated permanent communication with the masses and helped produce rapid responses at the necessary moment. Not a single area was left without instructions as to what to do."

"Under these circumstances we were able to see how the comrades grow in their performance as they face the difficulties and how they implement their work plans."

"How do the workers and peasants carry out these activities?" we asked next.

In view of the presence of natural phenomena, we had an opportunity to put into practice what we had learned theoretically. To perform our functions and to carry out our plans, we had to do good work at the base, in the various base staffs, and at the places of work. Since we are a mostly rural province, work in the field is decisive regarding what we are going to do.

"We were able to see that for ourselves in our struggle to save human lives. For the sake of preventing personal misfortunes, we made sure that every delegate was familiar with his district, first of all, the families who would have to be evacuated, the members of those nuclei, the location of their homes, the place where those persons are to be taken, the driver of the vehicle who must bring them there, the shelter conditions, the shelter managers, the cooks, the nurse, etc. Then, when the order is given, the delegate does not have to worry about these things because he knows that evacuation is guaranteed."



"That has not been a theoretical problem but involved practical work in all areas of the province, in the agricultural enterprises and cooperatives. The peasants know where to take their animals and everything they have to do in order to safeguard the various sectors of the economy.

"There are no great differences between what we plan and what we do afterwards. But we must continue in our effort to consolidate each aspect of our work plans.

"The readiness, the enthusiasm of the workers, peasants, the service employees, students, the entire people of Pinar del Rio in effectively carrying out civil defense tasks and missions are evident. They demonstrate that each year when necessary."

"What was the final result in social-economic terms in the province and in what factors do you attribute it? What is the relationship between this and civil defense?"

"This year important work was done in the tobacco and sugar harvest, in the health field, in education, in services in general, in construction work and in sports. All of the successes on these fronts, over the past two decades, have changed the panorama of the province which once upon a time was called 'inderella.'

"I must stress," he added, "the great work done by the mass organizations in achieving these economic and social results. This effort by the mass organizations is manifested through assistance to civil defense and support for its tasks and missions. This is what permitted all of the successes which enable us to celebrate the 18th anniversary in Pinar del Rio."

Capt Ignacio Camara Castillo, chief of staff in Pinar del Rio, said that this has been one of the best years in terms of the levels of organization and combat and political training achieved.

"I believe that this is due to the interest of each and every one of the members of our formations in the activities we carried out. We gave instruction on the levels of CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], the peasant bases; we had achievements in connection with the exercises involving the participation of the people and coordination with the FAR and the Ministry of Interior.

"Each soldier, each officer, each member of civil defense demonstrates his interest in training so as to act effectively in case of war or natural disasters. Modern war presents us with complex situations and we must know how to respond to them, we must know how to solve the problems that arise, and this is why we emphasize the attainment of ever higher levels of combat training. The party and the government are devoting special attention to these activities and we can see the results here. As evidence of this we are accepting pledges at the meetings of the executive committee in support of civil defense.

THE INTERVIEWING ABOUT IT ONE YEAR IS THE TRAINING COURSE AT THE PERSONAL LEVEL. ON THAT NOTE WE CAN SAY THAT THE MILITARY POPULATION OF Pinar del Rio has taken the share of the education and steps that must be taken in response to natural phenomena.

"This has been a tremendous instruction effort. We gained valuable experience in practice. We also used the mass media to issue guidelines, to brief the people on missions and to mobilize everybody for exercises, practice sessions, or in case of natural disaster."

In concluding the interview, Captain Camar said that the civil defense formations are prepared to carry out any assignment given them and that they are perfecting their classroom instruction, practical exercises, and training sessions.

Second Lt Ramon Refinac Martinez recalls the time when the National Revolutionary Militia was founded, when he joined the 16th Battalion. As an unforgettable period in his life as militia member he mentioned the October Crisis because "we had a big job to do and everybody had to pitch in. We were mobilized a month and a half at that time, waiting for the enemy to give him what he deserved. Then I was transferred to People's Defense, as Civil Defense was called at that time. Since that time I have been very active during exercises, maneuvers, as well as political, cultural, sports, and other meetings."

At this time, Second Lt Ramon Refinac is commander of a civil defense territorial unit in the township of Pinar del Rio.

"My unit has a very special characteristic," he says, "because it is one of the units created to go into action in natural disasters and in time of war. It consists of rescue detachments, first-aid teams, traffic police, and regular police. They are trained to respond to any kind of situation that might arise."

"The attitude of the personnel under my command is magnificent. They learn very well in the special training classes, to the point where they were able to get the grade of 'good.' With this grade, we have the Day of the Militiaman. Now we are all happily looking forward to the 31st because we will participate in the ceremony in honor of the 18th anniversary of civil defense."

Aida Ramos Huerta is also a charter member of the militia and right now she is chief of personnel for a sector in the city of Pinar del Rio.

"My most emotional moments came in the National Revolutionary Militia and in Civil Defense when we had to save human lives," she said. "This has always been one of the main functions of my unit; here my comrades attained the grade of 'good.' We are all very much concerned with our work in the various activities we perform; their attitude has always been very good."

"In this revolutionary process, the participation of women is important. Through civil defense we can express the right we have to defend the fatherland, to make our contribution to saving lives and repelling enemy aggression."

## BARAHONA DISCUSSES FOREIGN AID, REPRESSION IN GUATEMALA

PL111857 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Elias Barahona y Barahona, who worked undercover in the high circles of the Guatemalan regime, has visited the studios of Radio Reloj National Network and answered some questions about the situation in his country.

Barahona charged that the Romeo Lucas Garcia government receives direct assistance from Israel, Argentina, Chile, Honduras and United States. The Guatemalan revolutionary added that over the past few months U.S. assistance to the Romeo Lucas Garcia regime is given covertly through Israel.

Elsewhere in his statements to Radio Reloj, Barahona said that Israeli assistance to the Guatemalan Army and police consists primarily of training of terrorist commandos, the supply of weapons of various types and calibers, repression equipment and technical advice.

During his visit to this radio station, Barahona added that the Guatemalan people now are facing their most critical situation as a result of the fierce slaughter unleashed by the fascist regime in that Central American country. He said that an average of 15 to 20 persons are murdered each day by the death squad or the anticommunist secret army which are nothing more than organizations composed of officers of the army and national police to silence protests over the lack of freedoms of the Guatemalan people.

He charged that the army high command plans everything done by these paramilitary groups whose repressive actions are aimed against all progressive groups.

In his statements to Radio Reloj, Barahona also referred to the participation of foreign advisers in the repression of the Guatemalan people. He said that foreign advisers train the interrogators of clandestine jails of the anticommunist secret army and death squad. He emphasized that these personnel have received additional training in Chilean and Argentine schools and that the ones involved in assassinations have learned to fire weapons with Israeli experts in the Guatemalan mountains.

Barahona went on to say that during the time he was infiltrated in the government he witnessed numerous human rights abuses. He recalled the time when Gen. Ramon Lucas Garcia personally ordered the assault on the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City. Thirty-nine persons burned to death in that action when police forces threw incendiary bombs against the diplomatic mission where a group of peasants had taken refuge.

In his statements to Radio Rolo, Elias Barahona, who became press chief of the Guatemalan interior minister, recalled when his chief ordered the machinegunning of all students who were arriving at San Carlos University. He said that 24 students were murdered and more than 40 were seriously wounded in that massacre.

Lastly, Barahona denounced the regime's repression of Guatemala's Indian population, primarily in Quiché, Baja Verapaz and Alta Verapaz departments where troops specialized in torture and assassination slaughter peasants in the presence of their wives and children.

Elias Barahona also emphasized the need to develop a broad campaign of international solidarity with the struggle of the Guatemalan people to prevent the abuses being committed by the regime.

CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

**MALAGASY DELEGATION**--A Malagasy People's Assembly delegation which is now visiting Cuba, met in Havana with Cuban Government deputies and officials. The delegation includes (Rakarasi Albert), vice president of the National People's Assembly, and (Radrianha Charles), mayor of Antananarivo. On their arrival in Havana they were welcomed by Raul Roa, acting president of the National People's Power Assembly. The visitors met with Rene Anillo, first deputy foreign minister; Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; and Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the provincial people's power assembly. [Text] [FL121631 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 12 Sep 80]

**PORT WORKERS EFFICIENCY**--Jorge Risquet, member of the party secretariat, has urged the country's port workers to average a monthly unloading figure of 750,000 metric tons of products. Risquet said at a meeting in Havana that the key to efficiency in the port-transportation-domestic economy network is to organize an uninterrupted work flow. We must work day and night, from Monday to Sunday, because the still partial implementation of this fundamental truth has enabled us to increase the unloading plan, he added. He pointed out that if the work is well done, the extra fees that have to be paid when ships have to stay in port longer than scheduled--now \$46 million--could be reduced to \$10 million. The victory will belong to the workers and the trade union, which will have then given an accurate response to the call of the party. He announced that next year we will have more equipment, spare parts and accessories, new port installations, cold storage plants and warehouses. [FL121631 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Sep 80]

**JOSE MARTI BRIGADE**--A group of Australian youths arrived in our country this morning to participate in the sixth contingent of the Jose Marti Brigade. Ricardo Rodriguez, director of the sixth contingent, reported at a news conference held at the Cuban Institute for Friendship With Peoples that the Jose Marti Brigade is composed of nearly 250 youths of various Western European associations of friendship with Cuba. The brigade's members will stay in Cuba until 16 October and will work on the Ariguamabo housing construction project. They also will visit historic places. [FL122154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1812 GMT 12 Sep 80]

CULTURE WEEK IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Cuban Culture Vice Minister Antonio Sanez Jimenez is in Prague heading the official Cuban delegation to the celebration of the week of Cuban culture. It opens today with a TV concert. [FL160017 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1911 GMT 13 Sep 80]

OCLAE STATEMENT IN CHILE--The Continental Organization of Latin American Students, OCLAE, has issued a statement of support for the antifascist struggle in Chile to mark today's international day of solidarity with the people and students of Chile. The document says that the past 7 years has seen tens of thousands of Chilean patriots murdered, missing, jailed, savagely tortured and forced into exile but the attempt to crush resistance has been in vain. The statement adds that at this moment, the assassins of Allende are trying to legitimize this denigrating situation in the eyes of the world and, in a most cynical manner, have called the people to a plebiscite today, 11 September. This farce, the OCLAE says, faithfully reflects how isolated and despised the fascist dictatorship of Pinochet is. The OCLAE strongly condemns this new antipopular attempt and expresses its conviction that the people will continue the struggle. [FL11513 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Sep 80]

ALMEIDA ATTENDS ETHIOPIAN RECEPTION--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party Politburo, has attended a reception hosted by Amere Wondimagneh, ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia in Cuba, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the revolution in that fraternal country. Others present included Dawit Wolde Giorgis, member of the Central Committee of the commission for organizing the party of workers of Ethiopia, who heads a delegation as special envoy of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam; and other Cuban leaders and officials. [FL131627 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 80]

MACHADO VENTURA CLOSES PARTY MEETING--Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo, made the closing remarks at the party assembly in Pinar del Rio. Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Central Committee secretariat and first party secretary in Havana City, and Secundino Guerra and Jorge Lezcano, both members of the Central Committee, were also there. Jaime Crambet and Carol Miranda were reelected first and second party secretaries, respectively. Work objectives from now until the next provincial party assembly were approved and delegates to the second party congress were elected. Machado Ventura highlighted the role of the militant, the cadres and the party in general in the critical analysis of problems and in the search for solutions to all the difficulties that might arise in daily work. He expressed his conviction that the people of Pinar del Rio will make tobacco recovery a success and have an efficient harvest, and that they will continue, as they have done so far, to fulfill all their commitment with the revolution and Fidel. [FL151751 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80]



TECHNICAL COOPERATION (The Science Academy of the Scientific-Technical Publishing House of the Ministry of Culture has signed a cooperation agreement in Havana with the popular science publishing house of the Polish People's Republic). The agreement was signed by the directors of the two publishing houses, (Adolfo Rosales) and Fabio Pacheco Lopez of Poland and Cuba, respectively. It calls for reciprocal exchange of information for the publication of Polish works in our country and Cuban titles in Poland on science and technology. [Text] [FL122154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Sep 80]

JOURNALIST'S DEATH--Leonide Luis Gomez Wanguemert, prominent revolutionary journalist who for many years worked on this national television news with his commentaries on the international situation, died this afternoon in Havana. [Excerpt] [FL131124 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 13 Sep 80]

DEATH OF ROCA'S BROTHER--Leonides Calderio, revolutionary fighter who joined the first Communist Party of Cuba in 1929, died yesterday as a result of an automobile accident. Calderio, brother of Blas Roca Calderio, will be buried today. [FL122154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80]

LAWYERS' UNION LEADERSHIP--The National Council of the National Union of Cuban Lawyers has decided to fill the vacancies which have taken place in the council for various reasons. Dr Miguel Duque de Estrada, until now president of the union, has been freed from this function so that he can take care of his positions as juridical director of the state committee for finances and secretary general of the American Association of Lawyers. The new national executive council of the Union of Lawyers now is headed by Dr Francisco de Varona Duque de Estrada as president, Dr Juan Vega Vega as vice president and Jose Ramon (Irudi Garcia) as secretary. [FL122154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 17 Sep 80]

RAILWAYS COOPERATION MEETING--The annual conference of the Ninth Committee of the Railways Cooperation Organization opened in Havana today with the inaugural speech by (Li Yue), president of the organization. In his opening remarks, he expressed gratitude for the welcome our country has given to the delegations. On his part, Transportation Vice Minister Adrian Betancourt welcomed the participants. Important railway matters will be discussed at this meeting which will allow an exchange of experiences among all participants. During their stay, the delegates will tour the Havana-Matanzas section of the central railroad. [Text] [FL151815 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80]

GAAPAR (ART) MEETING--The Seventh Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force (GAAPAR) PCC conference began its sessions today. Div Gen Abelardo Colome Trarrra, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), and Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, FAR vice minister and chief of the GAAPAR, are chairing the meeting along with Central Committee officials, Soviet military experts and other FAR officers. The main report was read by Div Gen Francisco Cabrera. [Excerpt] [FL151815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80]

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS MEETING-- Party Politburo member Guillermo Garcia Frías has made the closing remarks at a meeting held in Manzanillo (Granma Province) to evaluate the second party congress special emulation of the transportation workers union. It was announced at the meeting that transportation workers saved the country nearly 10 million pesos over the first 6 months of the year. Garcia Frías asked for cooperation and support of the labor movement in the transportation sector to eradicate the indiscipline and violations which affect the efficient operation of railroads. [FL151815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80]

NEW JUSTICE VICE MINISTER--Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has attended the ceremony to mark the 15th anniversary of the Foreign Trade Court of Arbitration. Dr Rafael (Grellin) Longoria) was sworn in as president of the court during this ceremony. The post had been held by Dr Hector Garcini Guerra, who was recently appointed vice minister of justice. In recognition of his work, Garcini was named permanent advisor to the court, which is attached to the Cuban Chamber of Commerce. [Excerpt] [FL160037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 15 Sep 80]

BELGIAN SENATORS--Several senators from Belgium representing the country's political parties have visited the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding ranch in Madruga, Havana Province. National work hero Ramon Castro Ruz, Director of Valles de Picadura, welcomed the Belgian legislators. [FL160037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 15 Sep 80]

CSU: 8010

NEWSPAPER EDITOR CRITICIZES AGRARIAN, BANKING REFORMS

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] "The political solution and the end of violence will come in El Salvador only upon the overthrow of the military and the victory of the people." This statement was made yesterday by Jorge Pinto, editor of the Salvadoran newspaper, EL INDEPENDIENTE, a news organ which was bombed a few weeks ago, who visited EL NUEVO DIARIO yesterday.

Pinto said that peace would not come to El Salvador until the people are victorious, because any attempt at reforms now is futile.

He added that the so-called agrarian reform and banking reform in his country have only served to protect the money of the rich, and to shoot down farmers. "It is a mean trick," remarked Jorge Pinto who, despite many attacks and threats, has continued with his newspaper, remaining loyal to the cause of the Salvadoran people.

He is visiting in Managua. This article is the result of the summary of a conversation held with colleagues Xavier Chamorro, Leo Gabriel, Filadelfo Aleman and Mario F. Espinoza.

The Attack on the Newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE

It is a morning paper, and so the military who arrived to dynamite the shops found people working. They were being harassed by the guards dressed in civilian clothes.

The offices and his residence were also machinegunned and his son who was in a crib miraculously escaped death.

He noted that the history of EL INDEPENDIENTE dates back to 1885, the year in which his grandfather, Miguel Pinto, founded the newspaper SIGLO XX.

"We consider EL INDEPENDIENTE to have come into existence 90 years ago. After my father was shot, while he was editor of EL DIARIO LATINO, we became divided at last into two different branches.

"The newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE, one of the same kinds, related to demands for the nation, and the same demands for seeking a total transformation for our country."

"EL INDEPENDIENTE" dates back to 1883, like EL NUEVO DIARIO. It is not a current paper, but dates back to Juan Manuel Chamorro."

#### Rejection of Reforms

In discussing the Junta's reforms, Jorge Pinto said that the farmers have rejected the agrarian reform, commenting: "They cannot accept the fact that the same gentleman who repressed them is giving them a bit of land."

He added: "In my opinion, if they had not made that mockery of an agrarian reform, the farmers would have taken over the land. The army made this attempt at agrarian reform to protect the land for the rich."

With regard to the banking reform, he claimed that it was a big farce. "The army and the political schemers publicized it, so that the oligarchy would accept its measures. They took out \$1.5 billion before the measure; in other words, it was lost just the same."

He noted: "The banks are still operating in the same way, and those receiving loans are still the same individuals. In other words, there has been no nationalization. It is a mean trick, played to protect the banks for their owners."

With regard to agrarian reform, he commented, "everyone knows that they have even gone so far as to shoot down farmers in the countryside."

#### Mean Trick

He stressed the fact that the Salvadoran people are opposed to the Junta. "As I have stated, I do not think that the struggle of the people of El Salvador is a struggle of the left against the right, but rather a struggle of the people against an army which has massacred them for 47 years."

Jorge Pinto said: "EL INDEPENDIENTE is anti-imperialist. The intervention in our country is more subtle than in other countries."

"The five Christian Democrats would not be there if it were not for North American support. That support consisted of bullet-proof vests which they sent to the army."

"The political support is in the form of speaking in favor of the Junta. We regard the Junta as being the extreme right, and that is what the State Department is backing. The five Christian Democrats are in collusion with the militias."

He pointed out that the leadership was made up of the Christian Democratic Party. Therefore the interest is largely in maintaining a permanent position in the American Embassy.

He said: "They, the imperialists, are intervening in El Salvador by buying and luring of directors of the Christian Democratic Party, so that they may provide the weapons for the guerrillas."

In discussing the role played by Venezuela with respect to El Salvador, he said that it supplied \$20 million, a sum which was claimed to have been obtained on the black market.

Monsignor Arnaldo Romero was assassinated while celebrating a Mass for the repose of the soul of Jorge Pinto's mother.

President Romero

He was asked: "What has happened since that assassination?"

He replied that the unity has become consolidated; "Monsignor Romero is irreplaceable." However, he made the qualifying remark that the Church as an institution remains on the side of the just cause of the Salvadoran people.

He emphasized the good judgment of the leadership in restraining excesses on the part of the people after the prelate's assassination, "which is what the right wing wanted," and he reiterated: "The Church remains committed."

Analyzing the topic of the Salvadoran press, he indicated that EL INDEPENDIENTE is the favorite newspaper of the Salvadoran people.

The Journalist

He asked him what the position of the journalist would be in a situation wherein there is a political vanguard such as the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Coordinator of Masses. He was asked what the journalist's concept of independence is when there is a strong political vanguard.

Pinto replied that he considered it a good thing that this vanguard is apprised of the pulse of public opinion, adding: "The journalists have a better way of detecting it than the sociologists do. It is a good idea to check the results of the thermometer every day, not only in the political vanguard, but in the Salvadoran people, as well."

He was asked about other newspapers, and answered Xavier Chamorro by saying: "Like you, I come from a family of journalists. I have an uncle who is a newspaper editor. I do not think that the newspapers are being objective in all the present situation. We know things are happening, and the Salvadoran press seems not to notice anything. This is the sad reality of the Salvadoran press."

the young.

It was then claimed that a large number of troops would fight on the side of the people when the Agrarian Movement were needed. He was asked about this.

"We believe that when the big change could happen at any time. They are people about 28 years of age.

"In El Salvador, there is not a military power force like that in Nicaragua. Nevertheless, in the army some joined the struggle, but secretly, and that is why I think that this war is brief."

He was asked about their new imperialist purpose, the "Latin American," which means establishing a control around the Salvadorans, through Honduras and Mexico.

"I know that it is being attempted. We have been accused of having our revolution infiltrated with foreign elements, but there is also in El Salvador sufficient forces to defeat the guerrilla regime which has oppressed the people for 47 years.

"The revolution cannot be deferred; there is no past that can prevail. The soldiers have always been sensitive.

"The Revolutionary Democratic Front, of which I am not a member, has forces without which they could not govern."

Regarding the peace negotiations between Honduras and El Salvador, he said: "Some maneuvers are intended to make them to seek what they call 'the yoke', which is a woman's land where the guerrillas presume there are many guerrilla fighters. This does not suit the two governments, which are no more allies."

He stressed the fact that the guerrilla military of El Salvador are the same as in 1977, when they murdered 70,000 farmers.

"The imperialists have tried to convince people that this Junta is moderate, and that it is in the middle of the extremes; but that is not so. They are the same guerrillas as ever, changing the cosmetics depending on the time. The Salvadoran Army has a great inclination toward Somoza, but it did not have a general before. Now it does have one, Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat and member of the Junta."

He was asked: "Do you fear for your life?" He answered: "All of us Salvadorans fear for it."

END

1001-0011



## NICARAGUA

### COUNTRY'S DECISION TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS AVOIDS

#### Hypocrisy of Leaders

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 14A

[Cont] With literacy campaign members chanting "We don't want elections" over and over again in the background, Commander Ortega Saavedra, Nicaragua's defense minister, delivered a fiery and unambiguous speech last Saturday at 19 de Julio Square, announcing, among other things, that elections would not be held in Nicaragua until 1985.

Those who had hoped for something better, for a more encouraging announcement of a probable move towards representative democracy, were no doubt bitterly disappointed. Nicaragua, Commander Ortega pointed out with forthright gestures, will not have elections for 5 more years, and when they are held, he noted with oratory emphasis, they will not be the elections of liberals, conservatives, reactionaries and imperialists. The only thing that he did not say was that they would not be like Costa Rica's elections, perhaps out of consideration for President Carazo, who was listening to his harangue quite close by.

After a quick and massive literacy campaign, the Sandinists feel that the Nicaraguan people are not ready for elections, in other words, to decide for themselves what government and what leaders they want. The thousands of literacy campaigners and members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front who filled 19 de Julio Square were jubilant at the defense minister's announcement that elections would not be held in the near future. Their cries of "we don't want elections" will soon be followed by the cries of "we don't want freedom," "we don't want pluralism," "we don't want dissidents."

The "marxism" is bearing its fruits, and for the time being there are organized, disciplined and indoctrinated masses in Nicaragua who will do whatever the communists want.

they have criticized the government's conduct. What was organized on Saturday at 78 de Julio Square is a more authentic expression of the mixture of liberal, conservative, reactionist and imperialist. And likewise recalling Fidel Castro's peculiar way of dealing with the people, the defense minister posed questions to his listeners, who quickly started the proper answers.

There are no signs that the Nicaraguan people are finally getting to know democracy, unqualified and unconditional democracy; that democracy, not the "people's democracy" of Guinea, Cuba, Ruzia and all of the other regimes in which communist totalitarianism prevails. In 1981 the Sandinist National Liberation Front will stage certainly not D.S. Imperialist-style, but rather Soviet-style elections.

This is at least what we can infer, without prejudgments, from the words of Commander Ortega, whose radicalization contrasts with the messages that the Government Junta issues for export about its pluralism and mixed economy. Like a left-wing Fincher, the defense minister distrusts liberal democracy and politicians, and just like him, establishes a period at the end of which, in an indeed very future, the people can exercise their inalienable rights. The speaker of totalitarianism continues to encroach with resolute insistence on the destiny of a people who deserve a better fate.

#### Future Soviet-Style Dictatorship

San Pedro Sula LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 7

(Text) Faced with the demand by Nicaragua's four democratic parties that the people be summoned to municipal elections in 1981, the Sandinist Government, after several delays and ambiguous moves, has spelled out its stand in this regard. It has announced that the first election after the revolution will take place in 1985, when the regime is 8 years old.

The decision, which prompted a wide range of comments both in Nicaragua and on the continent, was reported by Commander Humberto Ortega, the commander of the army, at a public ceremony on the 23rd of this month.

On that occasion, Ortega made statements that are open to a wide range of interpretations and that, to begin with, caution us that the elections eventually foreseen for the land of Daric are a dubious road to real democracy.

The Sandinist leader said literally that the elections "will be to improve the revolutionary government."

he went on to say that it would not be a consulting of society "to rally all power to someone, because the people have their power through their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front."

In January 1986, he reported, the people are to begin the election process whereby Nicaraguans "will determine the government that will continue building the new Nicaragua."

At that time, the military commander concluded, the people will choose the government program and the country's finest men, who will take charge of the government and continue carrying forward the tasks of the revolution.

The data are all too eloquent.

In the first place, the elections are no less than 6 years off. Secondly, we are told in a way that leaves no room for doubt that the elections will not determine who holds power, because that belongs to Sandinism. Finally, in 1984 and 1985 "the people" will select a government program and the country's finest men to continue more of the same.

What practical inferences can we make from Commander Ortega's statement, from the standpoint of an analysis based on democratic premises?

In the first place, during the initial 6 years "the people" will obviously be replaced by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which has not consulted the citizenry in instituting a number of clearly totalitarian measures, such as the ill-famed Sandinist Defense Committees (SDC), carbon copies of Cuba's Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), whose job is neighborhood spying and systematically informing on all those who reject the single party system.

Secondly, what will Nicaragua be like 6 years from now? One does not have to be an expert political analyst to see that one of the government's aims is the disappearance of democratic parties by 1985, as a result of pressures, ideological persecution, disciplinary black-mail, mass media propaganda, the school system and the literacy campaign. Thus, elections will not be necessary, and if they are held, they will be a total farce.

Everyone is familiar with the close ties between the heads of the FSLN and the Cuban Government.

And it is common knowledge that dictator Fidel Castro has always cynically proclaimed: "Elections, what for?"

Therefore, it should not surprise us if Faria's people, unable to emulate their leaders, must because Nicaragua is not an island and, furthermore, needs international loans to emerge from its deep economic crisis, do in fact cast elections, but of the kind favored by those who do not believe in the people and would rather replace them with an official, dogmatic and intellectual "vanguard" that monopolizes all of the machinery of power.

Now then, the question we must ask is: Will the Nicaraguan people tolerate this outrage and support this unadvised attempt to strip them of their sovereign power and to determine their destiny?

Travelers arriving from Nicaragua report that the political situation there is tense, that there is mounting opposition to oppressive measures and that the Social Democrats, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Social Christian and Democratic Conservative parties are being joined by more and more citizens, who fought the government of the Somoza family out to replace it with an even more closed and autocratic tyranny but to move towards an open, pluralist and democratic society.

Hence, the question that remains unanswered is: Will the agents of Soviet totalitarianism succeed in imposing on Nicaraguans a dictatorship similar to Cuba's, Vietnam's or Cambodia's?

Developments in the immediate future will provide us with the answers. Meanwhile, Comander Ortega's statement on "elections Nicaraguan-style" will greatly plague those who naively or deliberately have been insisting that Sandinism is a democratizing force.

The facts are in and they could not be more eloquent.

STW

1987 1212

## NICARAGUA

### PCD, MDN CRITICIZE FSLN DECISION ON ELECTIONS

#### End of Pluralism Feared

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 pp 1,12

[Text] The PCD [Democratic Conservative Party] of Nicaragua views with profound surprise and concern the Pronouncement of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], read by the head of the Sandinist Army, Commander Humberto Ortega, at the Saturday 23 August rally, organized--it was said--to honor the literacy campaign workers, but turned, in fact, into an act of partisan political propaganda.

The FSLN Pronouncement, in announcing of its own accord, as it does, that there will be no elections in Nicaragua until 1985 and that the FSLN is the proprietor of the government, poses the serious problem of a de facto, fundamentally unlawful, situation where a group exercises a power without legal limitations of any kind and over the Government Junta which, according to the fundamental legal documents of the new state, represents and exercises the civil power in that state in the view of the Nicaraguan people and in the view of the nations of the world.

The FSLN communique states in its point 4: "Having come into power, the FSLN, in its capacity as the real vanguard and as the leader of the Nicaraguan people, decided to install a Government Junta..." The Revolution and the government, then, according to this statement, are the property of the FSLN. These words are moreover contrary to the historical facts, in that, as is well known, the Government Junta was organized in Costa Rica 1 month before 19 July and as the outcome of the Pontarenas Pact, to provide representation within the said Junta for political sectors that were not identified with the FSLN but that had participated decisively in the Revolution, and to thus recognize the pluralistic nature of that body.

The pluralistic nature of the Revolution and of the Government Junta is expressly set forth in that Junta's initial proclamation of 18 June 1979, which states among other concepts: "We announce that the government now constituted with the full backing of the FSLN and of the nation's other Democratic forces, all of which were belligerently involved in the final struggle against Dictatorship, will institute action..."

opposed the FALN's radical conception of power, from its laboratory identification of the concepts and needs of the state with those of its own political organization. In the Proclamation of 22 August, in which it forcefully positions itself with the Government Junta and the Council of State and declares unequivocally that the state, we hereby make known to the Nicaraguan people and to the people of the world:

2. That the vague and imprecise manner in which it treats the electoral process does not satisfy the requirements of fully guaranteeing "... the right of all Nicaraguans to participation in the political process and universal suffrage..." (Point 11 of the Government Platform);

3. That we reiterate our recognition of the National Reconstruction Government Junta as the highest authority of the state and the embodiment of the pluralistic spirit of our Revolution, and of the FALN as the military force subordinate to the civil government;

4. That the well-known concept that emerged clearly from the Proclamation we are promulgating is the FALN's own Marxist-Leninist concept of democracy;

5. That despite the foregoing, the FCD will continue its organizational efforts to be prepared for the ideological and civic confrontation that must result in an electoral process in accordance with the true concept of Western democracy;

6. That meanwhile the FCD will continue demanding:

a) promulgation of the Law on Political Parties and Political Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens;

b) promulgation of the Law on Identity Cards and its effective implementation;

c) promulgation of the Electoral Law and the corresponding Electoral Registry with machinery, from Costa Rica, Peru and Venezuela;

d) promulgation of a law that regulates the operation of all municipalities and provides for the holding of simultaneous municipal elections throughout the nation;

e) the holding of elections to install a Constituent National Assembly for the purpose of promulgating the new Political Constitution of Nicaragua;

f) the holding of elections to name the supreme authorities of the republic;

g) unrestricted freedom of the press and elimination of the television monopoly and unbalanced radio now in the hands of the FALN;

h) prohibition against political proselytizing by members of the Armed Forces;



6. That the PCU will hold the required consultations with the nation's main ideological parties to seek concurrence in specific plans for the implementation of the program mentioned in the immediately preceding numbered paragraph.

7. That the PCU is fully confident that in a climate of broad freedom the Nicaraguan people will be capable of choosing and implementing a Western democratic system as a result of an honest, effective and free electoral process.

8. That the PCU condemns as abusive the order to enlist all "brigadistas" in the 19 July Sandinist Youth, an FSLN-sponsored organization, when the vast majority of the youth joined the literacy campaign without any ideological commitment and inspired only by a patriotic ideal of commitment to the illiterate urban and rural populations.

9. That the PCU repudiates all adventurist armed movements that would only play into the hands of the Marxist-Leninist scheme, which has need of such movements to further strengthen its politico-military apparatus.

Managua, 26 August 1980

[signed]

Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua  
Order - Justice  
National Executive Council  
Clemente Guido, National Coordinator  
Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, Political Secretary

#### Acts of Denial Predicted

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 pp 1,5

Text. In a meeting of the National Council of the FSLN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] held at noon at its headquarters, the FSLN document read by Commander Humberto Ortega Salvadora on 22 August was analyzed.

PCU leaders indicated that these analyses will have to be discussed in great detail with lawyers and leaders not only of its own organization but also those of the country's other democratic parties, such as the RUC [Nicaraguan Social Christian Party], the PCO [Democratic Conservative Party], the PUS [Social Democratic Party] and the MOS [Nicaraguan Movement for the Movement].

At 10:00 p.m. on the same day, Monday 26 August, at the headquarters of the PCU in Managua, instructions had been sent out to the leaders of all the above-mentioned political organizations to analyze the FSLN document, which, according to PCU leaders, contained proposals for supposedly rating

its people toward a centralized executive government, but whose intent, in the MDN view, is similar to what happened that day in 1981, and involved a highly undemocratic turn to the sectors interested in instituting a revolution, from an elected electoral process devoid of manipulations in Nicaragua.

#### Objective Analysis

The MDN affirmed through its most representative spokesman that its analysis is objective from the political standpoint though not from the ideological one, because it fully respects the political decisions of the revolutionary movements and in this case that of the FSLN, but that its analysis itself is part of a study on the political consequences that could arise from the subject document, which in part states that the FSLN will decide in 1984 who is eligible to be part of the government that is to be installed in 1985 but that such government will in any case have to be made up of members of the FSLN itself.

The MDN spokesman expressed the fear that an act of demagoguery is under way which would negate the process.

#### Election By Proclamation and People's Democracy

Within the MDN, there is close consensus among its leaders. There is a vast difference between election by proclamation and true democracy, they say in commenting on Sandinist democracy as it is defined in the FSLN document when it asserts: "These elections are those being imposed by you, of the existing people, by the National Directorate of this Revolution. These are elections to improve the revolutionary government, but not to replace it. Who holds the power here, because the power is held by the people through their Vanguard and their own National Directorate, that of the FSLN." (LA PRENSA, p 12, col 7. "Sandinist Democracy." Monday, 25 August 1981).

The FSLN document, say the MDN leaders, also contains the following statement: "Moreover, you have the right not only to elect your best men but also to remove them from office if they fail to perform their revolutionary duty as true vanguard militants of this process. This is a democracy to elect and to remove from office, to improve the Sandinist process."

This is viewed by some political leaders as the signaling of a self-perpetuating dictatorship with the right to appoint and to remove. These views, however, are only part of the political analysis to be drawn up by the National Council of the MDN and discussed with the others of the competing Nicaraguan Democratic parties, which are the PSD, the FSC, the MDN and the PSD, in the next few hours.

# RELIGIOUS GROUPS EVALUATE PARTICIPATION IN LITERACY CAMPAIGN

## Commander Nunez' Speech

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 1

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez T. delivered during the National Congress of Religious held at the Teresian College under the sponsorship of CONFER (Nicaraguan Conference of Religious); date not given]

[Text] It will be some time before the world completely understands the scope and projection of the National Literacy Crusade in all their depth. We are certain that, a few years hence, many people will still be asking how, within a mere 11 months of the revolutionary victory, our people were able to perform successfully a second feat of the magnitude of the National Literacy Campaign.

However, we realize that the response to that question is implicit therein: This beautiful plan became a reality, because it was taken on by the entire people of Sandino, who fully understood what literacy means to their future.

Our youth, our laborers, our rural workers, our vanguard teachers and the organized women constituted irreducible bulwarks of that great army which penetrated the most remote corners of Nicaragua, carrying literature and a conscience founded upon parts of our own history, and observing, often in their most dreadful forms, the great want, the results of exploitation and the backwardness of centuries of domination.

## A Battle for All the People

Just as they did during the war against the dictatorship, our people, through their various organizations, took on each one of the tasks established as a requirement for literacy with revolutionary responsibility and dedication. The moving of workshops, the taking of surveys, the conscientization regarding the importance of the crusade among the most backward sectors, the liaison work, the transportation, the complicated maneuvers for supplies and logistic backing, the necessary coordination, supervision and technical training, the security and defense requirements and the teaching of reading

and will continue to work closely with the people of the world in the struggle for the liberation of the Americas, and for the strengthening of the people's solidarity in the Americas.

A great task of the people of the Americas is to strengthen the national identity of the nations of the Americas. This is a great task, and it is the investment of a whole nation in the national revolution. The revolution is underway in the Americas, and it is the most difficult situation, with a primitive infrastructure that is only beginning the process of recovery, and with the dreadful ravages caused by the violence and the destruction of the revolution, and by the enormous price of the national identity and the people's struggle at the time of their national fight.

Hence, the generous support and solidarity which several sectors of the international community have been able to give the great crusade are of extreme importance. Every contribution, however small, means the strengthening of another step in the march, and it is a victory, a victory, toward the eradication of illiteracy from Nicaragua. This literacy crusade, while constituting an act of historic justice for tens of thousands of underprivileged people, has also united several sectors of the international community in a joint effort which has proven beyond any doubt the real possibility of cooperation and solidarity among different peoples, entities, religious communities, governments, etc. We are certain that this is an experience which will have major, positive repercussions for all peoples sincerely committed to the pursuit of the highest levels of material, social, political and cultural progress.

#### 1.3 Strengthened National Sandinist Identity

We have said that the National Literacy Crusade has consolidated the revolutionary spirit, and has strengthened the national, Sandinist identity of our people. This is one of the immediate, palpable effects of the National Literacy Campaign. The months that have elapsed since the departure of our exiled members have proven to be a period of a vast constant assembly wherein, over the length and breadth of the country, there have been the most beneficial debates and exchanges in terms of the indestructible unity of Sandino's people, and an understanding of our historic-social situation and of the tasks that the revolution has established. In this respect, progress has been made in forming an overall view of our society and its individual features, which will necessarily result in guaranteeing the most objective and useful criteria, as opposed to the distorted, subjective and egotistic arguments put forth by the enemies of the revolution.

The National Literacy Crusade is, right now, an indestructible example (and one of the only one) of the profoundly democratic, popular and revolutionary nature of our project. It also constitutes an example of the strengthening of national unity which our vanguard has fostered and will continue to foster, for the benefit of the great majority of Nicaraguans.

## The Educational Projection

Over the long term, the scope of the National Literacy Crusade will be considerable. Actually, with the integration of tens of thousands of urban and rural workers into the national educational process, the groundwork is being laid for the future advancement, in terms of quality and technical skills, of the human resources for production. The demands for modernization of our industry and agriculture could never be met if our producers and our workers had no opportunity for access to higher levels of technical training and qualifications. In this respect, the National Literacy Crusade represents the historic break in one of the obstacles that had been impeding the development of our productive forces.

Also, it is important to stress that the doors have been opened for access to higher levels of political consciousness, participation and choice. Our laborers, our farmers, the workers of our country who were kept in apathy and resignation toward their oppressive situation have, with literacy, made a more firm decision to traverse the path which will inevitably lead them to shape and become masters of their own destiny; the path opened up with sweat and blood by our heroes and martyrs, and indicated and opened, one centimeter after another, by our Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Many aspects of our activity for transformation within the framework of the Sandinist Popular Revolution will be determined by literacy.

From these past 5 months of hard work will stem the most decisive lessons and experience for devising a new concept of education, no longer in terms of an ideological determination, but also based on concrete practice.

In the great Literacy Crusade, the goals of education and the content of education in the new Nicaragua are reflected in a practical way, which will necessarily have to be systematized and adapted to the general features resulting from our own reality.

## The New School

Elitist education has ended in our country; contemplative and socially idle education has ended in our country; because the storm of expectations produced by the National Literacy Campaign demands a response, and demands fulfillment, insofar as we are able to provide it. It will be necessary to link study with work and, why not, work with study. An agronomist who has never had muddy boots, and who has been trained with textbooks that perhaps reflect developed societies, with resources, is of little use to us. We need an agronomist who is aware of our limitations, who knows that he will sometimes have to invent, because our resources are limited, who is familiar with the work habits of our farmers, and who considers himself another worker, and not a foreigner. And such an agronomist cannot be trained within the four walls of a university classroom alone.

We need teachers who are aware of the fact that many of our children and adults find it difficult to learn because they are undernourished, because they are suffering from diseases that have never been treated, and because they lack the responsibility for working along with their parents on the farm tasks, selling newspapers on the streets of our cities, etc. And such a teacher cannot be trained exclusively in classroom study.

We need doctors with a political, or at least a social consciousness, who realize that, historically, only a very small rich minority has had access to good hospitals, treatment and medicine; doctors who are aware that their duty lies where they are most needed, and not just where they earn the most, or where the working conditions and facilities are better.

In short, we need technicians, professionals, skilled workers and administrators who are conscious of our reality, identified with our people, and willing to occupy their place in the process of transformations being spurred on by the revolution.

The motivations will also have to change. It is the responsibility of each one of us to become trained in the professions, trades or careers in which we shall be most useful to our people, to the fatherland and to the revolution.

We know that you who were brigade members formerly and who are now victorious forces, triumphant in attaining the goals of literacy, have had an experience which has made you better equipped to understand these things. Nevertheless, you have an obligation to convey that understanding to other sectors, and to be active, productive elements, and part of the process of change.

Each one of us is important, although not irreplaceable; each one of us has a task to perform in relation to the progress of the revolution in its various areas.

#### New Tasks for the Youth

Returning to education, it must be understood that there will be thousands upon thousands of youths and adults who will be enrolled in school, and that in our difficult economic situation, the volumes of free education entail vast outlays; and, therefore, that every resource must be preserved with particular care, but that, essentially, we must all contribute to the strengthening of our educational system, so as to enable it to really discharge in its entirety the function assigned to it by the revolutionary process.

This means commitments of various types for the youth, for students, and for teachers and professors.

We must work in an austere manner, something that is not related merely to wasting materials, but also to the squandering of technical and human resources. We must work in a responsible manner, which means performing



tasks with maximum efficiency and commitment. We must take precautions, especially among the youth, against any signs of arrogance or untidiness. We are referring to the attitude that they will have to assume once they return to their classrooms.

We cannot afford to convert the experience that has been acquired in the struggle into a concluding factor with respect to those who did not participate. That would mean nullifying one of the most important aspects of the experience. It is our duty to pass on that experience, with humility and security, to those who did not have it, and to convey to them the new combative spirit of dedication to the revolution which has come into existence during these months of close coexistence with the sectors of our people that have traditionally been most alienated and exploited. We must bring them increasingly close to the revolution and its tasks, instead of assuming attitudes of rejection.

We must ward off the conflicts that might occur between students and teachers, and make it clearly understood that these forces can join together to strengthen an educational system that will become transformed until it gives rise to the genuine education which our people require.

There will be differences (we cannot be unrealistic or misguided), because we know that our youth is like that: an army of young people who have gained great experience, but who could still become more mature.

We must also see to it that this esteem, this appreciation, this highlighting, this encouragement that we have given them, this love that we have felt in adopting measures to protect them from the action of the counterrevolutionaries, and this place that they have won in the hearts of the people will serve to intensify the tasks of the revolution and the pressure for education, and not for confrontations, or to put the youth (once he is in the educational process) in a position that is merely one of challenging the instructors, or to give him an attitude seeking to exclude those who did not go to teach reading and writing, instead of joining that group, or aimed at depriving the instructors who did not go to teach reading and writing of authority.

It is important that we be clearly aware of this possibility as one of the tasks following literacy.

The teachers, in turn, bear responsibility for constantly maintaining an attitude of self-improvement, which will make them increasingly deserving of the respect of the youth, their students, who will never again be the children who come to listen to the teacher's wisdom with fascination. Our youth is and will be developing an increasingly intensive spirit of criticism which, rather than being repressed, must be channeled in a positive direction.

Whether our national educational system meets the undeferrable goals that it has established depends largely on the integration of the teachers, students and educational authorities as a whole, on the basis of respect and shared interests on behalf of the people and the progress of the revolution.

## The Role of Christians in our Struggle

You have participated in the struggle as Christians, and many who were not in this category before have, in an honorable manner, won the right to be considered part of Sandino's people, and of the teachings of our heroes and martyrs. As we have reiterated on countless occasions, there is no contradiction involved therein, because the Sandinist movement has ceased to be a mystique, a theory, an excuse and a cohesive legacy within an organization, and has been accepted by all our people as an expression of their own struggle, upon having fought under the banners of the FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front), the militant, anti-imperialist, historic-political heir of the father of the anti-imperialist popular revolution, Augusto Cesar Sandino.

From its beginnings, our revolution has been deeply attached to the faithful Christians of Nicaragua and the continent, as well as to other religious groups.

And it was men and women of this status, and groups and movements that, in the heat of battle, managed to be on the side of our people when they were waging the final battle for liberty; some on the battlefield, and others in the international struggle, demanding the solidarity of peoples and, all of them, Christians, denouncing the criminal genocide perpetrated by the regime which was the enemy of the people.

It was actual deeds which were the most convincing evidence that those recorded here were on the side of the people, and examples in our own land of the participation of Christians in the process of overthrowing the dictatorship and in the victory itself.

The funds which they obtained to make it possible to contribute to the building of clandestine clinics in anticipation of the final uprising were a fact; as were the efforts made (through hand-distributed propaganda) to enable our people to understand their own situation; the efforts to develop the capacity of the mass organizations; the efforts to denounce the crimes of the tyrant (with support from all the congregations, from every national and international Christian movement and from all organizations).

Formerly, they were on our side in a thousand ways; now they have become an active participant in the literacy. Brothers, you may be sure of one thing: The place that the people have given them is exactly in the middle of their hearts.

We are certain that you understand the literacy campaign as we understand it. And you are part of this people, and have assumed responsibility for your tasks as Nicaraguans and as Christians.

## The Revolutionary Christians Are Part of the Dominant People

On 23 August, many of the arguments put forth in an opportunist manner by some were dispelled. With joy, we saw a large number of religious women comrades marching along with ANDES, and raising their fists in satisfaction at an obligation fulfilled, as a sign of their willingness to undertake new tasks on behalf of our people.

And we mention this because we consider it a good idea to point it out, not because we were surprised. Many of us, during the difficult days of the struggle, noted the backing and participation of Christian religious groups and sectors. We know about their dedication to the cause of the people, to the struggle for national sovereignty and independence, and to the struggle against backwardness, poverty and exploitation.

We say yes, we are not confused. We know where the Christians are, the true Christians for whom Christianity is not a habit, but a way of living and fulfilling oneself. These Christians are you, comrades, who were formerly brigade members and who are revolutionaries forever. With those Christians we have not discussed alliances nor anything of the kind, simply because one cannot discuss alliances, because religion is a reality in our country and Latin America, and simply because Christians are an integral part of this revolution of the people of Sandino, the man who managed to embody the national dignity and the struggle of all the people at a certain time in our history, leaving us an eternal legacy of dignity, patriotism and struggle on behalf of the cause of the oppressed.

It is, as Ricardo Morales Aviles explained brilliantly, a fact that, "When we say revolutionaries, we are referring to the fighter who has probed into the heart of the people, their traditions and their history, and has assumed the burden of their sufferings, learning to act with ease in their environment, and willing to fight to the point of martyrdom for their cause: to fight and overturn the world, so as to put it into the people's hands."

These are the conditions that we must develop and intensify each day. The crusade has afforded you an opportunity, and you have not been frightened. You have known the sufferings of the people, you have acted in their environment, and you have been willing to pursue martyrdom, because you have not abandoned your stations when faced with the threat of the criminal, counter-revolutionary gangs.

It is incumbent on us to urge you to continue, and not to stop; to live fully each day your commitment to the people's cause; to strive to make it possible to fulfill the expectations created by literacy; to make the inequalities disappear; and to enable every working citizen of this country to enjoy decent levels of health, housing, education, nutrition, culture and recreation.

For the heroes and martyrs of the struggle for liberation of the oppressed, and for the martyrs of the literacy campaign, let us strengthen the national,

anti-imperialist unity, let us intensify the popular, democratic nature of the Sandinist revolution, and we shall be giving rise to a new education in Nicaragua, the very type which will lead the people toward becoming the leaders and masters of their own history.

Free fatherland or death!

#### Nuns Relate Experiences

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] A deep reflection on the features of Christ in this revolutionary process was the theme that marked the third day of the Congress of the National Conference of Religious taking place at the Teresian College.

The reports were influenced by the beautiful experience that the Christians had in the wonderful literacy campaign, wherein they became thoroughly aware that now, more than ever, the option of the Church must be directed definitely toward the underprivileged classes.

Father Jose Ignacio Gonzalez Faus collected all the views of the religious who were in the mountains, and made a remarkable summary of that living experience with the poor Christ.

Father Gonzalez Faus depicted Christ as incarnate in the reality of the downtrodden, the underprivileged and the thousand-times exploited farmer from the mountains.

Christians were called upon to increase their efforts for the advancement of the whole person, and to restore the values of this class, which was incredibly neglected by the previous system.

At the important religious forum, one continued to hear statements of encouragement and support for the revolutionary process, which is seeking genuine changes in this country.

The nuns Maria Jesus Arcas and Marimer Zepeda, the latter a native of Mexico, in speaking to EL NUEVO DIARIO, declared that their experiences in the mountains had made them more inclined to direct the Church toward the oppressed.

They pointed out that the present active participation of religious in the major projects of the revolution should be manifested, as it was in the case of the great literacy crusade.

Sister Maria Jesus Arcas said: "Just before the great crusade, we religious had remained concentrated in the large cities, and hence one of the most significant aspects of this experience was that we turned to share a beautiful experience with our brothers the farmers."

The CONFER Congress continued, with extensive participation by over 100 religious from all over the country.

#### Marxist Opposition Encountered

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] The Nicaraguan Conference of Religious (CONFER) is holding a congress to assess the participation of religious in the National Literacy Campaign, at the Teresian College; and LA PRENSA assigned a reporter to interview the religious.

The Congress is entitled "The New Features of Christ in Literacy." They said: "We do not want this topic to be misinterpreted; we are referring to the Christ of the Gospel, who said, 'I have come that you may have life, and have it abundantly.'"

#### Marxist-Leninist Cadres

In response to a question regarding the difficulty that they encountered in giving witness to their Christian faith during the literacy campaign, they said that, at first, several dogmatic Marxist-Leninist "cadres" had posed obstacles but, upon realizing the Christian idiosyncracies of the farmers, they had to withdraw, according to Sister Martha D. Frech, who said that then they were able to hold religious ceremonies such as Holy Mass, and Holy Week, which was celebrated more devoutly than in previous years: in short, the liturgical ceremonies associated with the Catholic faith.

#### Uriel Molina Holds Meetings

Father Edwin Maradiaga reported that meetings between members of Evangelical sects and Catholic priests had been requested by the Evangelical pastors, in order to learn about the Catholic interpretation of the Bible, and Father Uriel Molina leads them every Wednesday.

#### They Reaffirm Councils

They reaffirmed Vatican II, Medellin and Puebla, and the preferential option on behalf of the poor. They recalled the pastoral letter from the bishops of Nicaragua on the occasion of the National Literacy Campaign, backing it and recognizing it as a project lending dignity to the spirit. In it, the bishops called upon parents, farmers and instructors of reading and writing to carry forward the task, with the Christian commitment to teaching and giving witness to Christian life by their actions, and with liberating education, to create the "new man."

2909

CSO: 3010

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

10/6/80



